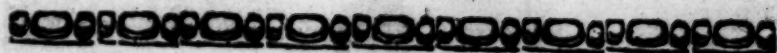
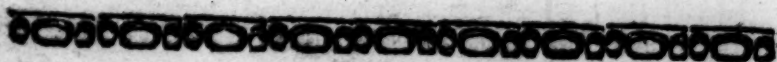


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A
NEW JOURNEY
TO THE
World in the Moon, &c.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM

NEW JOURNEY



World in 1840, &c.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

A NEW
JOURNEY
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History of the
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discovered.



THE SECOND EDITION



LONDON

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[The Original]



A
J O U R N E Y
To the WORLD in the
M O O N, &c.

AMONGST the various Contrivances and imaginary Inventions of proper *Machines*, or *artificial Wings*, to procure a Passage to the World in the *Moon*, none have ever yet been found agreeable to Reason, or sound Philosophy; since a Passage thither is altogether impracticable by the Help of any *Machine*, however contrived to float in the Atmosphere; or of *artificial Wings*, could they even carry us through the Regions of the Clouds, and round our own Globe: for a Journey thither would require a Passage through a vast *Abyss*, or *Vacuum*, between the Atmospheres of this Globe and the *Moon's*, which could not

be subsisted in by any living Inhabitant of this Globe, who require a sufficient Quantity of Air to breathe in to support the Union of Animal Life.

The Vessel also wou'd not be out of the Attraction of the Body of the Earth, if it was possible to carry it beyond its Atmosphere, and therefore its Flight must necessarily be there unsupported; and, consequently, its Motion return'd: But it is therefore impossible for it ever to reach beyond an Equilibrium with the Weight of the Air that carries it, proportion'd to the Weight of the outward and apparent Surfaces of the Vessel, made thus to float in it: Nor cou'd any, either artificial or natural Wings whatsoever, carry any Body farther or higher than a sufficient Quantity of Air wou'd support it.

For the Fowls themselves, with their natural Wings and Shapes adapted to their Airy Flight, can no longer continue their Elevations, nor increase their Distances from the Earth's Surface, than while the Quantity of the Air they mount into is sufficient to maintain a Support to the Beat of their Wings: And as our Atmosphere is found to grow more rare and fine in proportion to its Distance from the Surface, and that its Boundaries are not extended above forty seven or fifty Miles, at the utmost, from its Surface; it must therefore be altogether impracticable for any material Body belonging to this Globe, however contriv'd or invented by Art, to be removed from this Globe to the Moon, let the Relation, Affinity, and Similitude to each other be ever so near, as to their Elements, Make, or Shape.

Hence we may observe, that it is for want of an Examination into these Laws that so many have been possess'd with an Imagination, that such of our Fowls that at certain Seasons flit their
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Quarters from these Countries, and do not return again till another Season, take their Flight to, and have their Abode in the Moon during their Absence.

But this is as impracticable as B—p *Wilkins's* Mechanical Motion, or the learned *Spaniard's* Artificial Wings were to help them thither.

As then no material Engines, nor any possible Inventions can ever convey our Bodies to the World in the Moon, the only Converse we can here have with this Lunar World, is, while awake, to observe the near Affinity of the Make and Shape of the Moon with our Globe the Earth, and by the Help of Glasses observe her Lands, and Waters, Hills, Mountains, and Vallies; and by this observe, that it is as properly fitted for Inhabitants, in all Respects, as this Globe we live upon is. From whence we naturally conclude, that the Wise Author of the Creation has not only fitted it for, but has also furnish'd it with *Inhabitants* like our selves and Fellow Animals.

But as I have found that a proper bodily Conversation cannot be come at with the *Inhabitants of the Lunar World*; I have renounc'd all Attempts of a Journey thither in any of the Ways hitherto propos'd by others, and have taken another Method of my own, to visit these Regions by a *spiritual Analogy*, in a profound Silence from the Hurry of the Affairs of our Globe: To prepare for which I fix'd my self upon an high Mountain at the time of the Full-Moon, when the bright Sun had withdrawn his illustrious Rays from our Horizon, but cast them on the *Rising Moon* with the most splendid Brightness; which strengthen'd my Curiosity to fix my Thoughts wholly upon that *Globe*, and substract them from my own; when
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setting my self wholly to shut out of my thinking Faculty all manner of other Cogitations, I found my Imagination drawn in a direct Line to the World in the *Moon*, and so left the Machine of my Body in a sound Repose, being almost instantaneously arrived at my desired Port, viz. *The Lunar World*.

Where I found my self landed upon an high Mountain, and looking about I found the Sun near the Meridian of the Place; and to the East of the Mountain I saw a four-square Building of free Stone, and observing a Door to the West Part of the Building I made towards it, and as I approach'd I was met by a *grave old Philosopher*, who bade me welcome, and told me he had an Information of my coming thither from the *World in the Moon*, (meaning our Earth, which they call their Moon.) I being no ways ignorant of their respecting our Earth as their Moon, receiv'd the Complement without Surprise, and return'd him Thanks for his kind Reception of me, and told him, that I had for a long Time been very desirous to pay them a Visit in that *World*, but had not before found out a Way to compass my desired Journey; and that many in the Moon, or World I came from, had believed it feasible, by artificial Wings or mechanical Machines, to find out an Invention for that Purpose, or at least that Improvements upon our first Schemist might sometime bring it to bear; but finding all their Schemes instead of being improv'd, confuted, I therefore dropt all Attempts to do it in their Way. Yet being desirous to pay a Visit to the Inhabitants of a Globe so nearly ally'd to our own, that I might see how *Religion* and *Government* were here managed; I at last found out the Means whereby

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to procure this desired Journey, which I have now perform'd, by divesting my Thoughts of all other Subjects, and by Strength of Imagination only to send hither my whole Intelligence to pay you a Visit; for having screw'd up all my Intellectuals in a Direction to this Globe, I now find my self, as if in the Body, disengaged from the common Affairs of the World I belong to, and hope so to continue till I have gain'd the Informations I came to obtain.

Well, answer'd the Philosopher, I hope I shall make this Journey answer your Desire; for I have always a particular Satisfaction in gratifying the Curiosity of all ingenious Enquirers, having several times been gratified my self by my Journeys to your World in the Moon; to which Place we are not so much Strangers as you are to us. For your World, the Moon, is in a continual Rowling upon its own Axis, so that once in twenty four Hours we have a whole View of its Circumference, which gives that Attraction to us upon this Globe, that any of its Inhabitants by being fixed in a proper *Engine*, which is made up of Materials sent up to the King's Palaces for that purpose (of which hereafter,) the Outfides of which have five hundred and thirteen Knotches, to receive the same Number of Catches of the Moon's Attraction; whereby it is, with the Persons placed in it, circularly drawn by a spring Screw into the Lunar World; for by the Catches of the Moon's Attraction we are loosen'd from the Gravity we otherwise owe to our own Globe, and so are transmitted, in a regular Motion, from our own more refined Atmosphere into yours, without any Damages of Want of Air by the Way for Support and Breathing, which are

are manifest Hinderances to your journeying hither after the same Manner.

Besides, our Moon being by far the greater Body, and in a continual Rotation, 'tis our World's Center; and as it forcibly attracts our Globe itself, so by its continual turning round naturally draws those Engines before mention'd into it, with the People that embark in them: For as our Atmosphere is more rare and refin'd than your's, so we are the less confin'd within its Boundaries, and the less hurt by removing from them. The greatest Difficulty that attends our Residence there, is the Grossness of your Atmosphere, that, but with Reluctancy, will admit our volatile Bodies quite through to the Surface of the Moon; but from thence we have this Advantage, that upon our Inclination to return (thro' the Affinity we have to our own Globe) we only loosen the Screw that was fix'd to the Moon's Attraction, and the Pressure of your Air at the Surface being much grosser than our volatile Bodies, immediately forces us back with a *Vis Centrifuga*, sufficient to send us out of the Attraction of the Moon, and throw us thro' the vast Abyss, or Vacuum between the Moon and us; just as you, by loosening the Screws of your Intenseness to all other Subjects and Thoughts, have advanced your Imaginations to our World, which so long as you can confine your Imagination to, I shall endeavour to entertain you with some of the Curiosities of it, in such Particulars that you are most inclined to enquire into.

Now looking round, I saw on the east Side of the Mountain, a very large navigable River, running to the South, with a vast large City, well built, on each Side the River, by which it was chiefly water'd, as well as afforded the City those

those Conveniences and Rarities that were necessary, useful, beneficial, and diverting to the Inhabitants; and taking a View all over the City, I observ'd several new built Churches, some large, some small; but particularly two of a superior Magnitude to the rest, the one exceeding the other in outward Beauty and Magnificence, the other being old and decay'd on the Outside by the Weather.

Now, I imagin'd there might be some Curiosities of Antiquity to be seen there, which I ask'd my Philosopher concerning of (who continu'd my Guide and Informer during my Stay there;) and desiring to see the Inside of that old Building, he presently conducted me to the City, where, when he had entertain'd me with an handsome Refreshment of their Earth's Products in valuable Fruits, with a Bottle of exceeding good * *Caroly*, he took and shew'd me the Inside of this old Building, where I found the stately *Monuments* of many of the most remarkable Worthies of the Nation, especially of such, who had met with the Approbation of their Actions from the Modern Governments; and as it was common amongst them to be of Variety of Sentiments, so, said my Philosopher, the *Monuments* of these, counted Worthies in their Times, generally meet with different Treatment upon Changes of Government, who generally build them up and beautify 'em, or deface and neglect them, according as they happen'd in their Esteem or Disregard: Thus

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* An admirably pleasant, and wonderfully pacifick Liquor of that Country, which, whoever drink thereof together, that are at Enmity, it presently makes them Friends; contrary to the Effects of our Liquors, which often create Quarrels.

some have had Monuments erected to their Memoires after Death, very expensive, who, my Philosopher told me, that in the midst of their Lives went unobserv'd in Distress and Poverty, when one half that was laid out on their Monuments, had it been given them when living, would have afforded them a comfortable Subsistence.

Now, having cursorily look'd over several Monuments of Antiquity, at last I came to one very remarkable, where a *King* was represented lying without his Head, which lay at a Distance, with his Crown fallen from it. This Sight more particularly excited my Curiosity to enquire into the Design and Meaning of this Monument's Representation.

My Lunar Philosopher told me, that before he enter'd upon a direct Answer, it would be necessary to let me into some of the Secrets of their Governments and Practices; and, first said he, you must understand that in our World it has been usual with our Kings to send their Letters round the Nation to require their Subjects to send them up the best *Boards*, made of the *Wood* of the *Collective Tree*; and that these *Boards* should be chose out for the best, by a Majority of the Judgments of such Persons as were properly appointed for their Examination; which, if all, or the greatest Number, of these *Boards* prov'd good and sound, they were to compose an Engine in the Form of a *Chariot*, to be fix'd on the Backs of two large Bodies, with extended Wings, which spread about fifty Yards in breadth, compos'd and put together so nicely with Hollows and Cavities in every Spoke of their Wheels, and in the Body a very large Room, for the Entertainment particularly of the King
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and Nobility, wherein to take a Journey to the World in the *Moon*. All these Hollows and Cavities, as well as the Body of the Engine, must be well lin'd with the best *Lunar Earth*, thro' which no Air can pass; then the Cavities must be fill'd with a circumambient Flame, which must feed on a certain Spirit, depstied in a proper Quantity to last out the Voyage, and this Fire so order'd as to move about such Spirits that shou'd put the Engine in a Motion proportioned to the Rowling of the Moon's Rotation, that its Attraction may fix on the Superficies of its Catches, by its Number of Knotches prepar'd to lay hold on the Spokes of the Chariot Wheels, whereby the Body of the Engine, or Chariot, is kept in a most regular and uniform Motion, with the Body always ascendant: Thus the Persons being placed in this airy Chariot, and drinking a certain dozing Draught, it throws them into a gentle Slumber; and dreaming all the Way, with the Moon in their Imagination, they see it before 'em, but never thoroughly awake, if their Journey is prosperous, till they come to the End of it.

This Engine, composed of Boards from the *Collective Tree*, is call'd the *Representative Consolidator*. And as this Engine is admirable, and its Qualities no less wonderful than its Composition, I shall desire to detain you here with a proper Description of it; it being no less entertaining than it is novel to you; since I must assure you, such Engines as these are not to be met with in every Country of this World, and perhaps not to be found in any of yours.

You may observe, you are here come to a Country that lies from 50 to 56 Degrees of North Latitude, a Country that is the most

fruitful, temperate and well-inhabited of any in the whole World, of which I am an Inhabitant: and of the Manners, Behaviour, Religion and Politics, I shall begin to inform you in the succeeding Description of this wonderful Engine, the *Representative Consolidator*.

As to Politics, you may remember, I told you concerning this surprizing Engine, that the Boards collected from all Parts of the Nation were to be in Number 513, which were all to be of a certain Length, Breadth, Thickness and Weight, as necessary for the Figure and Motion of the Engine, that one Part may not over-balance the other; for one Side, or any one Part being wider, longer, &c. than the other, wou'd interrupt the Motion, and overturn the Engine in the Voyage: only there is one extraordinary Plank or Board, being an odd one in Number, is placed in the Center of the Engine, and is an Handle or Rudder to the whole Machine. This Plank is every way larger than its Fellows, 'tis almost as long and broad again; but above all its *Head* is much larger than all the rest, to guide, regulate, and *pilot* the whole Body.

And as none of 'em are common Boards, but pick'd and cull'd by the best Artists out of the principal Parts of the King's Dominions, by his own Command and Authority, so every Province sends up the best they can procure, or at least ought so to do. The Employment they are put to being of so particular Advantage to the Country's Welfare, and the Voyage to be taken therein of such exceeding Importance, that the greatest Train of ill Consequences wou'd naturally ensue, upon his Subjects sending him up weak, decay'd, or damaged Boards, or such
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as had upon Tryal before prov'd not to stand to their proper Offices ; yet notwithstanding it happen'd so in the Case of this Prince, here represented by this *Monument*. Whether the People that collected these Boards had a Mind to abuse their King, or whether it was their Ignorance of the Value of the Boards collected, I shall not undertake to determine ; but however that was, the Boards were so bad, that the Engine composed of 'em was worse than good for nothing ; for the King, by trusting to the Choice his Subjects had made for him, and his Artist that composed the Engine of 'em, he assays to take a Voyage in it to the World in the *Moon*, before he had thoroughly examin'd its *Strength* and *Equipoise* ; but in the Voyage, before he was got near have way, he found the Deficiency of the Boards and their Incoherence ; not being fitly fram'd, placed, and consolidated together, that it was now out of his Power to preserve himself and finish his Voyage ; for the Engine overturn'd in the Way to the *Moon* ; and by this unhappy Miscarriage, thro' these disunanimous Boards that composed the Engine, he fell from so great an Height, that striking himself against his own Palace, his Head was beat off ; of which this Monument is the mournful Representation.

And though this unfortunate Accident was generally lamented by the greatest Part of his Subjects, yet this did not secure the Sons of this Prince from many unhappy Disasters.

For his eldest Son, who shou'd have ascended the Throne upon his unfortunate Decease, was kept back from it, for several Years, by a certain Usurper of the Regal Power, who, in all other Cases, might be justly stiled one of the bravest

bravest Heroes that ever took upon him the Command of these Countries ; yet he seem'd humbly to refuse the Title of *King*, which was offer'd to be conferr'd upon him, and only embraced the Title of PRESERVATOR ; which Title, during his Life, he made good in defending the Nation from the Encroachments of foreign Enemies, and preserving them in a flourishing State as to the Trading Part, and all Things that related to their Temporal Advantages ; and the very Echo of the Voice of his Anger at a thousand Leagues distance wou'd make his most haughty Enemies tremble, and with Submission entreat for Reconciliation.

But as to Religion, he put down the Establish'd Church of these Kingdoms, (which was distinguish'd by the Title of the *Carolonian Church*) and set up in their Stead a Dissenting Party from them, which had been before kept under, and look'd upon by the *Carolonians* as Schismatics, and Breakers of the Union of the true Church ; which they then turn'd upon the *Carolonians* in the same Manner ; and if they had a Mind to exercise their Way of Worship, they must do it in the Way and Manner that they themselves had been constrain'd to.

But this *Preservator* did not survive many Years this unfortunate Prince, who lost his Life with the Loss of his Head. And upon the Decease of this *Preservator*, the whole Nation agreed to call over the late King's Son from Exile, and dated his Reign from the Death of his unfortunate Father, and again restor'd Monarchy, which, even most of that Party whom the *Preservator* had set up, had mourn'd their Deprivation of : But tho' they expected to have continu'd the Establishment of their Church as
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the National One, they quickly found, to their Regret, that the young Prince now crown'd shew'd himself in favour of the *Carolonians*, and restor'd them to their *ancient Constitution*: for altho' he had been oblig'd upon his Coronation to submit to the Constitution then left in Power, yet as they were of that particular Party, who had been the Favorites of the late *Usurper*, he cou'd not confide in them to join with him in his future Intentions.

Now the *Carolonians* finding themselves restor'd to their former Constitution in the Exercise of their Laws and Religion, began to use the other (whom they now distinguish by the Sect of *Cromelians*) with their common Rigour, and again deny 'em the publick Exercise of their Way of religious Worship.

And now the young Prince finding himself fix'd on the Throne, and mightily belov'd by the *Carolonians*, and that it was then out of the Power of the suppress'd *Cromelians* to overthrow his Intentions, proposes to take a Journey to the *Moon* in one of the usual *Engines*, which he, according to Custom, prepar'd for that Purpose.

In which he very frequently made many repeated Voyages without minding any Renewal of it, and used it so very long, that the Boards were quite worn out and disjointed, and became good for nothing.

Upon which he writes to this Subjects to pick him out some new Boards, and take back the old Ones; hereupon they pick him out the stiffest and strongest they cou'd get, which prov'd so inflexible, that when they came to be placed together, tho' they made a very beautiful Engine, it prov'd too heavy for him to manage, and tho' he

he made many Essays at it, and placed it on the Top of one of the highest Mountains of his Dominions, yet the Boards were so compos'd, that the Circumambient Flame, that should have had a due Circulation, was choak'd and smother'd with its own Smoak, and cou'd not perform the Operation.

So he was forced to take it down again, and place it in one of the publick Buildings, where he drew Circles of Ethics and Politics, and proceeded to casting of Figures and Conjuring; but all would not do, for the Boards cou'd by no means be brought to Order and Harmony.

For it is to be observ'd, that these Engines not proving to be fitly fram'd and consolidated together at first, will hardly ever after be mended by Art or Contrivance; and there is then no other Way but for the King to write again to his Subjects to send up better Boards, such as may be easily put together in so uniform a Manner, that the Engine compos'd of them may perform all the *Motions* requisite, with the greatest Ease and Accuracy, and which it is always observed to do upon a natural Uniformity and proportion'd Fitness of the Boards to one another; for when any Stretch or Force is put upon 'em, it distorts and dislocates them, and spoils the whole Order: and if one Board is pinch'd, or stands awry, the D—l wou'd not ride in that Engine.

Thus the Prince, finding his Labour in vain, broke the Engine to Pieces, and sent back the Boards to the respective Places he had receiv'd them from, and commanded his Subjects to send him up better; but his Subjects, insisted that the Boards they had sent him up, and which he had return'd, were *good*, and that it was for want of Management

Management of 'em, in fitly placing them together; for though at first they might be a little stiff, yet by Art and good Usage they wou'd have become compliable, and have answer'd their propos'd End. They therefore thought it Ingratitude to have them no better managed, and to hear them complain'd of, and wou'd therefore send him no more so long as he liv'd: Upon which he relinquish'd all future Voyages to the Moon during the remaining Part of his Reign.

His Brother, who succeeded him, was resolv'd upon a Journey to the Moon as soon as he came to the Crown; and accordingly sends a Summons to all his People, to collect him the usual Quanttiy of Boards for that purpose; and that he might not be used as his Brother and Father had been, he took care to send certain *Men of Zeal* all over the Country, to influence the People to a particular Regard and exact Care to pick and cull out the very best Boards each County wou'd afford: Neither did he rely only on this Caution, but, that his Voyage might be prosperous, he took Care himself to examine the Boards, and in his own Closet to search them one by one as they were sent up to him: But after all, he found himself disappointed, and perceiv'd his Subjects generally disgusted at him, on account of a *flaming Zeal* he had espoused for a Religion call'd *Jacogratzianism*, which the chief of his Subjects had entertain'd the greatest Aversion to. Thus, finding himself so unexpectedly disappointed, he took up a desperate and implacable Resolution to fly up to the *Moon* without it. In order to this he summon'd abundance of his cunning Men together, to assist him in some new Discovery: Strange Methods

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were propos'd, and Engines contriv'd, for the Journey ; but all were so preposterous and ridiculous, that his Subjects, seeing him go on to ruin himself, and consequently them too, unanimously took up Arms against him, so that, instead of his Journey to the Moon, he then made his Escape into a foreign Country ; otherwise 'twas thought his Subjects had secur'd him for a Mad-man.

From this Prince's Conduct none of the Kings or Governors of this Country, which have generally been fetch'd from abroad to deliver us from *Jacogratzianism*, have, as yet, ever since attempted a Voyage to the Moon in so hair-brain'd a Manner : Tho' by them the Engine has been frequently rebuilt, and very accurately finish'd, and the People have been oblig'd by Law, till of late, to send up new Boards every three Years, being, as it was then agreed, to prevent the Mischiefs which had happen'd by the Prince aforesaid keeping one Engine so long that it became dangerous to venture in it, that by its being renew'd every three Years, the Engine might be preserv'd from Decay, and be always fit for Use.

But even while this was continu'd, yet this Engine was not without continual Disasters, and was often out of Repair ; so that tho' the Kings of the Country themselves were obliged to leave off riding in it, yet the restless Courtiers and Prime Ministers of State, frequently obtain'd the Management on't, from the too easy Goodness of their Princes.

And it is observable, that since the Management of this Engine has been in the Hands of the M——rs of State, that they have so artfully put the Boards together, as to make the
Engine

Engine of late to last seven Years without taking to pieces ; but of this hereafter.

As to the Transactions that have happen'd since that unfortunate Prince was drove away, it is to be observ'd, upon his Escape (which was occasion'd by a foreign Prince's being call'd in to the Country's Assistance) that these Engines for several Years after were continually renew'd, as above observed, every three Years, and that generally every Board sent up out of the Country was of various Colours, and apt to change according to the Variety of the Weather ; and sometimes to look brighter and clearer, and sometimes paler and fainter, just as the Sun happen'd to look on 'em with a stronger or weaker Aspect ; except such Boards that were full of a vigorous Substance, which had Spirit enough to support their own Brightness : And wherever this was, the Brightness of the Colour encreased, and where it was wanting it turn'd languid and pale.

This foreign Prince then being esteem'd as a great Deliverer, was universally caress'd and complimented with such a Set of Collective Boards from all the Parts of his Dominions, as made it appear that their Desires were wholly set upon providing him such proper Materials as shou'd furnish him with a Flight to the Moon without Danger ; and tho' the Prince who fled for Refuge rais'd a numerous Assistance from a neighbouring Prince, yet as he cou'd never screen his religious Sentiments under Disguise, (a Thing usual where Interest is at the Helm) tho' the Nation had always profess'd a Veneration to his Person, yet their Hatred to his *Jacogratzian* Principles of Religion, continu'd their Aversion to his Restoration, and caus'd them

to agree with their then Deliverer to make a solemn Law, whereby to disable either him or any of his Heirs from exercising Kingly Authority over these Countries for the future, and fix'd the Governing Power, after his and his Sister's Decease, in a more foreign Family, that were likely to be Friends to the Establish'd Religion of the Country.

Of which I shall give you a short Account, as it stood upon this unfortunate Prince's Escape from us for Protection and Assistance amongst neighbouring Princes of his own Persuasion.

At this Time, this and a neighbouring northern Nation, under the same Monarch with us, who have formerly been in almost perpetual Jars and Feuds, and chiefly in Matters of Religion, are now become more quiet and peaceable on those Accounts, since our Revolution Princes have rather studied to make their Subjects agree in Subjection to their Government, than to lay them down Systems of Religion agreeable to their own private Sentiments (if they entertain any about it.)

Yet our religious Men of the Church have been still divided in their Judgments, Interests, and Opinions, and the Establish'd Churches of the two Kingdoms are divided in their Articles of Religion.

The Church of this Southern Country we call by the Name of *Carolonians*, and that of the North by the Name of *Nollarians*: The Church of the *Carolonians* in this Southern Country, even the whole Kingdom, is full of a Sort of religious People call'd *Cromelians*, who profess divers sub-divided Opinions, and cou'd not, or wou'd not, go which way it wou'd, join with the *Carolonians* Establish'd Church.

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On the other hand, they of the establish'd Church in the northern Kingdom were of the *Cromelian* Persuasion, but mix'd with *Caroloni-ans*, and those were Dissenters there, as the *Cromelians* were Dissenters in this southern Country; and this unhappy Mixture has occasion'd Multitudes of warm and very zealous Disputes, Feuds, Sub-divisions and Animosities in both Nations. Men of the northern Nation are bold, terrible, numerous, and brave to the last Degree, tho', by the Encroachment of their Neighbours, growing poorer every Day.

The Southern have likewise been equally brave, and more numerous, terrible and wealthy, and cared not for Wars; but had rather stay at Home, and quarrel with one another, than go abroad to fight.

Between these the Feuds have been very great, notwithstanding many Overtures made to heal the Differences.

And indeed, of all the Feuds and Brangles that ever poor Nations were embroil'd in; of all the Quarrels, Factions, and Parties, that ever any Nation thought fit to quarrel about, none were ever so trifling in Reality; so heavy in Effect; so great in Appearance; so small in Substance; so terrible in Name, and so minute in Nature as those for which these southern Country-Men were always together by the Ears amongst themselves.

Upon this Relation I ask'd my Lunarian Philosopher if he had any Estate in that Country? He ask'd me, why I put such a Question to him? I answer'd, because if these People are in such continual Broils and Divisions amongst themselves, they are certainly in the Way to ruin one another; for if any potent Enemy shou'd
ever

ever fall upon 'em, they must certainly become their Prey, one and all ; for even those who are unconcern'd in the Quarrel must needs partake of the Common Desolation : Therefore it was, that I ask'd him this Question, and desired if he had any Land or valuable Effects he would sell them for Money, and go to live elsewhere ; or else forsake that Globe, and go with me to the World in the Moon.

No, no, reply'd he, I am under no such Apprehensions ; for there is one Thing in the Nature of my Country-Men, which secures them from the Ruin, which usually attends divided Nations, *viz.* If any foreign Nation shou'd think to take the Advantage of their intestine Divisions, and so fall upon 'em, even in the highest of all their Broils, that then always they presently lay aside their Quarrels with one another, and jointly unite against the foreign Enemy ; notwithstanding when they obtain Peace abroad by their Bravery and Conduct, they will begin again to fall out one amongst another for mere Trifles.

And first, you are to understand, that there has for some Ages past been carried on in this Country, a private Uneasiness, which has often broke out into Quarrels, about the Modes, Forms, and Ways of Worship amongst them, in which they are divided as to Opinions, and every one preferring his own Sentiments, wants to make others think, believe, and act as himself ; and when Arguments will not procure the End, upon this Contention for a Superiority in Judgements, they equally agree to quarrel, and strive by Force to inculcate their Sentiments on each other, when frequently the Weaker must fall a Sacrifice to the Resentment of the Stronger.

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But indeed this Difference, as in its Original, it was not great, nor indeed upon Points counted amongst themselves essential, so it had never come to this extravagant Height, if there had not been something or other happening in the State which made the Court-Politicians think it necessary to keep the People embroil'd one amongst another, to prevent their more narrow Inspection into their Depredations and Encroachments on their Liberties, which the Court was always driving at.

But it may reasonably be supposed, that what gave the Court Occasion to have this View, was from an observable Want of Charity in the Inhabitants, which adapted them to Feuds, and qualify'd them to be always piquing at one another.

And it must be the more unhappy to this wrangling People, that Reasons of State shou'd always fall in to make that Uncharitableness, and continually quarreling Humour necessary to carry on the publick Affairs of the Nation; and indeed, I think, it may pass for a certain Proof, that the State itself was under some Diseases or Convulsions, “ and like a Body that digests
“ nothing so well as what is hurtful to its Con-
“ stitution, makes use of those Things for its
“ Support which are in their very Nature fatal
“ to its Being, and must at last tend to its De-
“ struction.

But as this, however, inclin'd them to be always snarling at one another, so in all Quarrels, as one Side prevails the other must come under.

The prevailing Party then wou'd have the Power in their Hands, and make the Under subject to their Lash, having hook'd their Quar-
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rel into the Affairs of State, thereby joining Religious and Civil Differences together.

These Things have long embroil'd the Nation, and as they have frequently thrown them into bitter Enmities, so those Enmities have sometimes ended in ruinous and bloody Wars within her own Bowels ; and sometimes even extended to killing, banishing, and dethroning of Kings and Princes.

But to confine my self to the Transactions within my own Memory : I have observ'd, that upon the Accession of that unfortunat Prince to the Crown beforemention'd, that his *Jacogratian* Principles had so far inflam'd his Subjects as to take up Arms against him for his Religion (the common Ground of all their Quarrels,) and thereby forc'd him to make his Escape : The Manner in which it happen'd take as follows :

During his Brother's Reign, before him, the *Carolonians* were not only restor'd to their former Establishment, but also were under the Indulgence of that Prince, while the *Cromelians*, or Dissenters, were frequently vex'd with Persecution, harass'd, fin'd, imprison'd, and hardly treated, insomuch that they pretend to give an Account of 2000,000 of *Pecuniarians* [a Coin they keep their Accounts by there, of about one Pound Sterling with us] being levy'd upon them extraordinary in the Space of forty Years, and several other Hardships were complain'd of amongst them.

But upon the Approach of this King to the Throne, the Breach between the *Carolonians* and *Cromelian* Dissenters grew still wider, and the new crown'd King resolv'd to shift Sides, and as the Crown had before took part with the *Carolonians*, and had crush'd, humbled, and mor-

mortify'd the *Cromelians*, as in the Reign of his Predecessor ; so this Prince resolv'd to caress, cherish, and encourage the *Cromelians* by all possible outward Endearments. Not that he intended either the one or the other, any less than an utter Extirpation of their Principles ; and two Reasons, we may imagine, might give rise to this Project.

First, the *Priests* had during their Prince's Indulgence strenuously preach'd up a Doctrine of *absolute Submission* to Princes, due from every Subject, and on Pain of Damnation must not be transgress'd, but either actively or passively submitted to. And this they thought necessary, the better to get into and continue their Prince's Favour, and to secure the *Cromelians* under his Disgust for professing less Loyal Principles ; for as to the *Cromelians* they openly profess'd that they wou'd pay Obedience to their Prince no farther than the Law directed.

This Contest was carried to Extreame, and the two Parties were ever a wrangling about what they wou'd do, and what they should not do, if things happen'd as they neither of 'em desired they shou'd ; yet the Zealots of both Parties were every now and then going together by the Ears about the continual Supposes of their new Prince's Government.

The hot Men of the *Carolonian* Church were for carrying every Thing to Extreame against the *Cromelians* ; and branded them with the Names of Rebels, and King-Killers, and that they had it naturally from their Fathers, and upon the least Occasion they would ransack the Government, and kill their Prince, as their Father had done before 'em.

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The *Cromelians* insisted, that they had no hand in what their Fathers had done, and that they cou'd not be Criminals because their Fathers were; for if so, then it wou'd follow, that a great many of the *Carolonian* Church as well as they were equally guilty, since several of the most noted Members of that Church had also been descended from *Cromelian* Parents.

And in Matters of Loyalty they insisted, that they were not at all inferior to the *Carolonians*, for they were loyal as far as Nature, Reason, and the Laws both of God and Man requir'd; and what the other talk'd of more, was only a mere Pretence, and so it wou'd be found if ever their Prince shou'd have occasion to put them to the Tryal, and that they were ready at any time to give such Testimonials of their Loyalty as wou'd satisfy any reasonable Prince, and that they had nothing to do more upon that Affair.

In this Posture of Affairs, this new Prince found his Subjects upon his Accession to the Throne. The *Carolonian* Church-Men caress'd him, notwithstanding his profess'd and steady Adherence to *Jacogratzainism*, and crown'd him with extraordinary Acclamations.

Supposing that they should thereby singularly mortify and suppress the *Cromelians*, though they had formerly declar'd their Abhorrence of the *Jacogratzians* to that Degree, that they publickly endeavour'd to have got a general Concurrence of the whole Nation in a publick Diet of the Kingdom to have join'd with them to have excluded this very Prince, and all other Princes that shou'd ever embrace the *Jacogratzian* Faith.

And indeed many of the greatest Men of the Nation, tho' *Carolonians*, were for this Exclusive Law, and wanted very little of bringing it
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about. However, they were obstructed by the *hot Zealots* and Patriarchs of the *Carolonian* Church, who made Interest and gave their Votes for entailing the Crown on his Head, not with any View of entertaining his Principles, but that they might thereby compleat their Conquest over the *Cromelians*, and such of their Brethren that express'd any Temper or Moderation for 'em; for they imagin'd, that they having done so much to oblige this Prince, in not only bringing him to the Crown, but endeavouring to establish him upon it by their Doctrine of *absolute Submission* to Princes in all Cases; I say, they, upon these Accounts, imagin'd he cou'd not act any thing to disoblige them: and from this Expectation their Scheme was form'd to swallow up the whole Body of the *Cromelians* at once; for nothing less was talk'd of amongst them than banishing them to the northern Parts of the Country, if not to certain Islands and Countries a vast way off, where formerly great Numbers of 'em had fled for Shelter in like Cases.

Now these *Cromelians* dreading the Consequences of these threatning Omens, took an early Opportunity to deliver themselves from these dreadful Apprehensions, at the very Beginning of this Prince's Reign; for as they had always profess'd an Aversion to this Prince on account of his Religion, so no sooner was he crown'd, as abovesaid, but they set up one of the late King's Natural Sons against this King, which the *Carolonians* had so joyfully crown'd; who, with with great Numbers of the most zealous *Cromelians* invaded the Dominions of this new crowned Prince.

However, to be short, they were entirely routed by the Forces of the new Prince; for all

the *Carolonians* join'd with him against the *Cromelians*, without any Regard to the Interest of Religion, so they cou'd but overthrow the *Cromelians*: The young unhappy Son of the late King was hereupon taken, and openly put to Death, and great Cruelties were exercis'd, in cool Blood, upon the *Cromelians* that were taken in the Defeat!

Thus a second Time the loyal *Carolonians* establish'd this new Prince; upon which exceeding Loyalty, they made no question but they had so eternally bound him to them, that it wou'd now be in their Power to pull down the very Name of *Cromelianism*, and utterly destroy it from the Nation.

But the Time came on to undeceive them; for this Prince, whose Principles as a *Jacogratzian*, was to destroy 'em both, though his natural Temper might have otherwise inclin'd him; yet it fell out, that being furnish'd with Counsellors and Ecclesiasticks of his own Profession, and one who pretended to be so, who were ten times more bent for their general Ruin than himself, that from the *Venom*, *Rancour* and *Zeal* of his *Counsellors*, that continually push'd him furiously forward against his natural Temper and Inclination; all was ruin'd that appear'd generous and good in this Prince, to have made his People a great and flourishing Nation.

His *furious Church-Men*, of the *Jacogratzian* Faith, ruining all his good Designs, by turning all his Projects to compass the Introduction and Establishment of his own Religion upon the Ruins of both the *Carolonians* and *Cromelians*.

And had he not fatally been push'd on to drive this deep Design on too hastily.— Had he

he been content to have taken twenty Years about that, which he attempted impatiently and preposterously to do all at once—Wise Men have imagin'd he might have brought about the Suppression of the *Carolonians* as well as *Cromelians*, and have establish'd his own *Jacogratzian Religion*.

But having, as above noted, defeated the rebellious *Cromelians*, and reflecting on the Danger he had been in upon the sudden Progress of that Rebellion, and finding the *Carolonians* so easy and ready to yield up any Point, which they did but imagine wou'd help forward to crush the *Cromelians*; and observing them to persist in their Doctrines of *absolute Submission* to Princes for Conscience Sake, whatever Hardships were imposed on them by their Prince; he was readily prompted to believe, that as he had lately crush'd the one by Force, and that as the other profess'd it their *Religion*, their *Duty*, and their *Resolution* to bear every thing he thought fit to impose upon 'em, and strenuously maintain'd; that those were damn'd that resisted his Power, he imagin'd the Work as good as done; — and, indeed, what wise Man cou'd discern the Improbability of it?

He therefore, in the first Place, gave the *Carolonians* an absolute Shock, by publishing a general Liberty to the *Cromelians*, in the free Exercise of their Way of Worship openly: which, 'tis true, was not out of any Respect he had to the *Cromelian Religion*, any more than to the *Carolonians*, but purely because by that Means he made way for the open Exercise of his own *Jacogratzian Religion*, which before had been under the same Restriction; and upon the Freedom of the one, the other by the Countenance
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of the Prince began now to appear more publick, and the *Carolonians* were even call'd upon to embrace it.

But as this was diametrically opposite to the Expectations of the *Carolonians*, so it gave them such a Disgust against their Prince, that from that very Time they for ever after form'd the deepest Conspiracy against him and his Government, and chose to join with the *Cromelians*, and call them Brethren, to effect their Designs to banish their so much before caress'd Prince.

Many of the *Cromelians* were deluded to believe their Prince was real in this new Favour and Liberty which he had indulged them in, and were glad of the Mortification of the *Carolonians*; but the more judicious of 'em, seeing into their Prince's Design, declar'd against their own Liberty, because given them by an illegal Authority, without the Assent of the whole Body legally assembled.

And now the wiser *Cromelians* heartily join the *Carolonians*, and laying aside private Resentments, and forgetting old Grudges about Religion, join Interest to ruin the invading Projects of their Prince and his Council.

And hereupon the *Carolonians* promised, that upon the Honour of their *Religion* there shou'd not be any more Hatred, Disturbance or Persecution for the Sake of *Religion* between them, but that they wou'd look upon them for the future as *Brethren*; declaring that *Persecution* was contrary to their *Religion* in general, and to their *Doctrine* in particular.

Thus the *Cromelians* were brought to join them in their Resolutions to countermine their designing Prince: They were for doing it by their old way, downright to oppose Oppression
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by Force; a Doctrine they acknowledg'd and profess'd to join in with all the World; but told their *Brethren* how they had imposed upon themselves and the World in pretending to *absolute Submission* against Nature, and the Laws of Nations.

However, the *Carolonians*, as they had maintain'd that *Doctrine*, thought fit now to make their best of it; and that the Prince, nor any of his *Jacogratzian Counsellors* shou'd discover their Design, they resolv'd to play home; and to conceal their Intentions, they perswaded their Prince that they wou'd not only submit to his arbitrary Will in Matters of State and Government, but also in Matters of Religion: And in order to carry this Jest on, one of the Heads of their Politicks, and a Person of great Esteem in Matters of State, and one of the ablest Heads amongst the *Carolonian Nobility*, pretended to be converted to the *Jacogratzian Faith*: This immediately took as they desir'd, for the King joyfully carress'd him, and express'd all possible Endearments of Affections towards him, and preferr'd him to several Posts of Honour and Advantage; always kept him near hand, to consult him in all extraordinary Emergences, took him with him to the *Jacogratzian Sacrifices*, where *he* made no Scruple publickly to appear; and by these Degrees and a *Super-Achitophelian Hypocrisy*, he so insinuated himself into his credulous Prince's Favour, that he became his greatest *Confident*, and absolute Master of all his Designs.

Now this Contrivance had its intended Effect; for thro' this Favour with the King he push'd him forward upon all Manner of *Precipitations*; and whenever the real *Jacogratzians* themselves,

selves, who attended the King, advised him to proceed more temperately, he wou'd call them Cowards, and Strangers to the Tempers and Dispositions of the People, who when they were once a going must be *driven*, for if they were suffer'd to cool and consider they wou'd face about and *resist*.

Notwithstanding many of the more prudent *Jacogratzians*, who were Men of Estates in this Kingdom, frequently warn'd the King to take more moderate Measures, and to proceed more cautiously, or else he wou'd not only ruin his good *Intennions*, but also both *them* and *himself*.— And that they cou'd not but imagine there was somebody attending his Majesty, who purpose-ly push'd him forward upon such Extreame, with Intent to set the Nation in a Flame, on purpose to overthrow his *well design'd Purposes*, which by *moderate Proceedings* might go forward to Perfection.

Now, had the Prince hearken'd to these *wary Counsels*, and proceeded in *Prudence* and *Policy* accordingly, the *Carolonian Church* would have stood a bad Chance to have been overthrown, and to have been sunk into *Jacogratzianism*. For the People might have been drawn off gradually, and it wou'd have become less frightful to the unthinking Multitude, than all at once to be forc'd to relinquish the strange Notions they had been taught to entertain of the monstrous Absurdities that were contain'd in the *Jacogratzian Faith*. For common Vogue had so far prevailed, that monstrous Absurdities, so much abounded in *that Religion*, that, at that time, I doubt not but that at least 200,000 People in the Nation wou'd have resisted it to the last Drop of their Blood, who in reality did not
know

know whether *Jacogratzianism* was a Lion or a Lamb.

And if these Things had been well considered, they wou'd have been sufficient to have made this Prince as well as his Counsellors wary, so as to have suited their Measures to the Nature and Circumstances of Things in their then Appearance; but their Success, upon the first Attempt against them, flush'd the Prince with that Precipitancy of Motion to the gaining his desired Point, that he was deaf to all but those who push'd him forward with the utmost Speed: So that he fell into the Snare, above laid, without any Reluctancy.

For the first Thing this new Counsellor put his Master upon, in order to procure his more certain Ruin, was to introduce several of his *Jacogratzians* into Posts of Honour and Profit, in the Army, Navy, Treasury, and Civil Affairs; and tho' it was contrary to the former establish'd Laws, yet the *Passive Carolonians* seem'd to bear all this with Patience.

From which Tameness and Submission his new converted *Counsellor* takes the Opportunity to tell him, that the *Carolonians* so firmly adher'd to their *absolute submissive Principles*, that they were determin'd in all Cases to obey his *absolute Authority*, so that he might assure himself that the Matter was now ripe, and that as they were prepar'd to bear any thing, he might do just what he wou'd with them, and that the *Cromelians* were an inconsiderable Body, that might easily be suppress'd.

The Prince being possess'd with this Belief let loose the Reins to all his formerly conceal'd Desires, and now puts down their *Laws*, their *Liberties*, their *Corporations*, their *Churches*, and *Colleges*, all went to wreck, and the Prince, with

the unthinking Part of the Ministry, thought the Day their own; and the *Carolonians* seem'd to make no other Resistance than what was contain'd within the compass of Addresses, Petitions, and Prayers; and these the Prince was prepar'd to reject upon all Occasions, and to let them know he was *resolv'd* to be *obey'd*.

Thus he was drove on by the treacherous Counsel of the *Carolonian*, newly converted to the *Jacogratzian* Faith, till he gave a Disgust to the greatest Part of his Nation who became generally dissatisfy'd with his Proceedings.

For as these Encroachments of the Prince push'd at the *Carolonian* Church Liberties, and threaten'd the Overthrow of all their *Ecclesiastical Privileges*; they no sooner begun to feel that they were design'd to be the first Sacrifice, but they immediately began to throw off the Vizard, and to shew how far their *absolute Obedience* extended.

Upon which the *Carolonian* Clergy began to sound the *Concionazimir*, in which they had before preach'd up *absolute Submission*, to certify the People how far, and in what Cases they were to be passively obedient.

This is truly a strange Engine, which, when a Clergyman gets into the Inside of, and beats it, it roars, and makes a terrible Noise, having several Cavities, so that it is heard a long Way; and there are also such a competent Number of 'em placed all over the Kingdom, that the Alarm is thoroughly dispers'd in one Day's Time.

And that I may not leave you here without a short Description of it, take it as follows: 'Tis an *hollow Vessel*, large enough to hold the biggest Clergyman in the Country; 'tis generally in the Form of an Octogon, open before from the
Waist

Waist upwards, but whole at the Back, with a Flat extended over it for Reverberation, or doubling the Sound — doubling and redoubling being frequently thought necessary on extraordinary Emergencies; 'tis very mathematically contriv'd, and fix'd on a Pedestal of Wood, and has usually a Pair of Winding-Stairs up to it.

And being thus erected on a Pedestal, like a Wind-Mill, it is no new Thing for some Persons that make use of it, to make it turn round with the Wind, and serve all the Points of the Compass; and as the Flat over it helps to encrease the Sound, so there is a certain natural Hollow-ness which serves exceedingly to the Propagation of Noise, Clamour, and Disturbance. — And as the Stairs that go up to it are generally winding, it represents to us that it is frequently employ'd to turn Peoples Heads to all Sorts of Euthusiasms, spiritual Intoxications, extravagant Actions, exalted Flights, Precipitations, and all kind of Ecclesiastical Excesses.

The Sound of this Engine, the *Concionazimir*, was no sooner heard all over the Nation, but there was an universal Readiness in the People to comply with the Alarm; for the Matter had been concerted before amongst the national Contrivers of the Scheme, by whom Messengers had been sent over to require the Assistance of a powerful Prince beyond Sea, to whom they made their Story so plain, and withal begged his Assistance, that he very readily condescended to come over to their Relief.

They having made their Grievances demonstrable to him, in that their King had render'd himself an Enemy to their religious Rights; so that *this Prince*, without any Hesitation, resolv'd to join with them, and accordingly comes

prepared with a foreign Army to call their King, to account.

And now was the Doctrine of *absolute Submission* heard no more of amongst them; the *Concionazimir* was daily founded to tell the People they shou'd stand up to defend the Rights of the Church, and that it was Time to look about them, for that the *Jacogratzians* were upon 'em.

The eager Ecclesiasticks made this *Engine* found as loud as possible, and no Men in the Nation were more forward to acknowledge, that their Doctrine of *absolute Submission* to Princes was only a State-Trick; and that when they were brought in to make so much stir about it, they did not see the Snare, supposing that their Prince cou'd not have deviated from the solemn Oath he took to support their Church, &c. and that his Deviation from his *Oath* had absolv'd them from their *Allegiance*, whereby their Eyes were now open'd, and they had learn'd to see the Power and Superiority of natural Right, and wou'd no longer suffer themselves to be deceiv'd; and that they thought their Prince might have better understood their Meaning, than to have suffer'd the Practice of his *arbitrary Power* to be first exercised upon them.

For since he had turn'd the Tables upon them, tho' he might possibly call 'em Knaves, yet they were resolv'd, since he had drove them to the Necessity of being the one or the other, tho' he shou'd call them Knaves, they were resolv'd to take Care he shou'd have no Reason to call 'em Fools too.

Thus the Doctrine of *absolute Submission* vanish'd on a sudden; yet the King pursuing his Encroachments on the Church, to make farther Experiments, as being yet possess'd with a Belief,

lief, that according to their own Professions they must submit to any of their Prince's *Injunctions*: I say, being possess'd with these Notions, he sent a positive Command to one of his Superintendant Priests or Patriarchs to forbid a certain *Ecclesiastick* to officiate any more till his Royal Pleasure was known.

Now it happen'd that this *Patriarch* was not one of the most learned of his Fraternity, yet he had always been a mighty Stickler for the Doctrine of *absolute Submission*, and had not a little insulted the *Cromelians* upon the Notion of their rebellious Principles, as being scandalous Practices, comprehensive of Faction, Sedition; and dangerous both to Church and State.

And the deluded Prince, thinking this *Reverend Father* cou'd not but immediately comply with his Command, singled him out as one of the first Marks of his Design, he having so publickly profess'd *absolute Submission* so *positive a Duty*; and from this Conceit he was push'd on to make the Assault; tho' it was known to him, who counsell'd the King to it, that this Gentleman had before thrown off the Mask, and wou'd disobey his Order.

However, the *Patriarch* endeavour'd to make humble Remonstrances, and offer'd his Reasons why he cou'd not in *Conscience* comply with the King's Command: The King, who was now made but a mere Machine, screw'd up and down by this false *Counsellor* to act his approaching Destruction, was prompted to resent this Repulse with the utmost Indignation, and to reject all manner of Submissions, Excuses, or Arguments, and to insist upon his immediate Compliance, according to the Doctrine he had so often inculcated; which being yet refused by
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the Patriarch, Imprisonment became his Portion for his Contumacy.

Hereupon the Patriarch offer'd himself to the Determination of the Law, as it had alway been a Rule in these Countries, that both King and Subjects shou'd be always bound to stand to the Arbitrament of it in all Cases; for which Reason the King cou'd not refuse to bring the Patriarch to a Trial, when upon this Occasion the Disposition of the People began to be discover'd; for here was *absolute Submission* to Princes try'd and cast; and the *Law* prov'd superior to the King, the *Patriarch* acquitted, the *King's* Command prov'd unjust, and the Patriarch's *Disobedience* to it justify'd.

The Success of the Patriarch met with the Applause, Acclamations and general Rejoicings of the Nation, which gave the *Jacogratzians* so fearful a Prospect, that many of 'em very humbly told the King, that if he prosecuted such Measures, he wou'd certainly bring Ruin upon his whole Fraternity: For that such *precipitate Measures* wou'd certainly raise the D—l of Rebellion in the Nation, and frustrate all his *good Purposes* to encrease their Advantages, since it wou'd be impossible, in a Hurry, to reduce so mighty, so obstinate, and powerful a Nation. They therefore entreated, that he wou'd endeavour to procure his Ends in a rational Way, and moderate Proceedings, lest all Endeavours, by *hasty* and *rash ones*, shou'd be blasted and overthrown.

But the *Carolonian* Church-men, having taken Care to fix the before observ'd *feigned Convert* in the Prince's Favour, he chose him as his constant Attendant, and this Counsellor always push'd the King forward by contrary Advices,
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and, puffing him up with vast Prospect of Success, prompt him to the utmost Extreame, and thereby fool'd him with the Certainty of bringing his Projects to bear by his own *arbitrary Will* and *uncontroul'd Authority*.

Upon this, notwithstanding the Repulse he met with in the Affair of the late mention'd *Patriarch*, he proceeds to make two more Attacks upon the Establish'd *Carolonian Church*; first, he puts some of his *Jacogratzian* Priests into a College among some of the *Carolonian* Clergy, to read a certain Act of his Council, to admit all the *Jacogratzians*, *Cromelians*, and all other Dissenters to a Freedom of their Religious Exercises, and to prohibit the *Carolonians* to disturb or molest them therein.

This was a Matter actually against the Foundation and sacred Constitution of those Seminaries, to introduce the *Jacogratzians* into the Seminaries of those *Carolonian* Priests.

Wherefore in both these Articles they opposed their Prince, and absolutely refus'd a Compliance with his Commands: Which the Prince receiving with exceeding *Resentment* and deep *Regret*, broke out into Exclamation at their unexpected Disobedience, crying out, *Horrid Hypocrisy! Surprizing Treachery! Is this the absolute Submission which in such numerous Testimonials and Addresses you have profess'd? Is this your Church, that you told me was wholly made up of Loyalty and Obedience?*——In the Minute of this Excursion of his Passion, he was prevented preceeding, by the new converted *Carolonian* noble Man, who coming in, and taking the Advantage of his present Passions, prompts him immediately to a speedy Revenge, and proposes to him to erect a Court of Searches, and to em-
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power proper Judges with a plenipotentiary Authority to hear and determine all Ecclesiastical Causes absolutely and without Repeal.

Hereupon he empower'd Judges to place, by his absolute Will, all the *Jacogratzian* Students in the *Carolonian* Colleges; and notwithstanding the Resistance of the *Carolomians*, by his absolute Will and Pleasure he commanded it shou'd be done: And that all the *Carolonian* Clergy, who had refused to read his Act of Toleration to all *Jacogratzian* and *Cromelians* Dissenters, shou'd be displac'd.

Accordingly the Commission began to act with a full Resolution to fulfill his Command, and proceeded by Force to turn out the Students of the *Carolonian* Colleges, and to place the *Jacogratzians* in their Room; and even some of the *Carolonian* Patriarchs were drawn in to act this Scene against their Brethren.

The rest of the Patriarchs, upon this Court of Searches beginning with them, made an humble Address to their Prince containing the Reasons why they cou'd not comply with his Royal Command.

The incensed King upbraided them with their former Assurances of *absolute* and *unreserv'd* Obedience, and withall told them, if they had thought fit to renounce their *active* Obedience, he was resolv'd to make them *passively* obedient, and so sent 'em all to Goal, with design to have brought them before his new Court of Searches, and thereby to have displac'd them all.

And now all began to be in a *Flame*, and to answer the *Contrivance* above-mention'd; for by this Time the joint Solicitations of the *Carolomians* and *Cromelians*, which, during these Proceeding, had been made for Succours from abroad, had

had procur'd the hastening of that *foreign Prince* before mention'd, with a number of Forces, who arrived, landed, and publish'd a long *Declaration* of all the *Grievances* which they came to redress; and suitable Preparations were made at Home: For the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, having furnish'd themselves with Horses and Arms, they with their Tenants and Dependants met this Prince with his Succours.

Upon the Arrival of this *foreign Army*, with the Prince at the Head of 'em, the Face of Affairs was suddenly chang'd.— The King indeed drew all his Forces together, and march'd out of his capital City to meet his Enemy.

But the Poison of Disobedience being likewise got into his very Troops, one of his *great Captains* with a great Party of Men revolted, and went directly over to join his Enemy.

This Example was accounted *brave* and *heroick*; and by this Time also one of the Patriarchs, before mention'd, remarkable for preaching up *absolute Submission* to Princes, now throws off his *sacred Vestments*, *Mitre* and *Staff*, which he exchang'd for a Soldier's Coat! Mounts on Horseback, and appear'd in *Arms* against his *Lord*! — Into which Conspiracy this *Prelate* had likewise drawn along with him several *Carolonian Lords* and Persons of the *highest Figure*, and even some of the very Household and Family of the King; for the King's own Daughter, as well as his principal Favourites and Friends, went along with this *Prelate*: And his *Achitaphel* Counsellor also took the Liberty to abandon him.

This was so shocking to the poor deserted Prince, that he lost all Courage, and giving himself over to Despair, he caused his Army to

retreat without fighting a Stroke, quits them and the Kingdom together, and with such as wou'd escape with him takes Sanctuary in the Court of a neighbouring Prince.

For being bereft of Help, Comfort and Counsel, he might have fallen into his Enemies Hands, had they not wilfully conniv'd at his making his Escape, who, being willing enough he shou'd go, gave him an Opportunity to get a Vessel to carry him over to the neighbouring Kingdom, whereby all his Armies, Ships, Forts, Magazines and Treasures fell into the Hands of his Enemies.

The neighbouring Prince entertain'd him with the greatest Tokens of true Friendship, cherish'd him, succour'd him, and furnish'd him with Armies and Fleets for the Recovery of his Dominions, which occasion'd a tedious and bloody War, without Success to this unfortunate Prince.

For now both the *Carolonians* and *Cromelians* united their Interests together against him, and transfer their Allegiance to this new Prince, stile him their Deliverer, and vote the Throne vacant by the other's Dissertion, and crown this with the greatest Acclamations of Joy.

Upon this Relation, I stood a little amaz'd to be inform'd by my Conductor, the Lunar Philosopher, that the *Carolonians* had so strenuously preach'd up *absolute Submission* to Princes, and that they themselves shou'd be the chief Instruments to throw it off so easily, and desired to know how they cou'd reconcile their Practice with their Doctrines, which look'd to me, and even all reasonable Men in our World, so much to clash and interfere with one another?

Alas! says the Philosopher, our Way of Reasoning in this World is far superior to the short sighted Arguments which you boast of in the World

World in the Moon ; for this Question here is easily answer'd by our *Carolonian* Clergy ; for if you were to propound such a Question to them, they wou'd presently tell you, that they had learn'd that Logick which had not yet reach'd your Lunar Countries ; and wou'd soon convince you that their *Doctrine and Practice were consistent*.

And to let you into the Strength of their *logical Reasoning*, I shall undertake to shew the Foundation and Strength of their *defensive Arguments* ; and which indeed the *Cromelians* themselves have desir'd to pry into.

They insist upon't, that as they are the establish'd Church of the Nation, that they have a Right in the *Establishment*, and that no Prince can be admitted to the Throne without their full Consent and Approbation ; and that upon this Account they take care, that tho' it is usual to make the Crown Hereditary, to oblige every Heir, upon their Coronation, to take a prior Oath to support their *Established Church*, and that their after Oaths to him are given him upon the same Conditions, which are always so to be understood, tho' no express'd, and therefore so long as he continues to perform the Condition of his Oath, they are bound, by the most solemn Ties, to perform all Conditions of Submission and Obedience ; but as for the *Cromelians*, who are not any part of the Establishment, 'tis their place to yield an implicit Obedience, and to endeavour to make the best Terms they can with the *Church and King*.

Therefore, while the *Carolonians* have the Favour of their Prince, and their Prince acts nothing but what will consist with their flourishing Interest, neither they, nor the *Cromelians* have any excuse to rebel.

The *Cromelians* having no Rights in the Constitution and Government, but subjected both to the Pleasure of *Church and State*, which both together make up their *Establishment*. And therefore if ever the Prince, thus crown'd, shall break thro' and infringe upon the Rights of the *Carolonians* Church he ceases to have the Right to their *absolute Submission*, and that then the Power to chuse another Governor, of Consequence, devolves into their Hands; and that they may or may not employ the *Cromelians* in their Aid and Assistance, to extirpate the Tyrant, and set up a foreign Prince in his Room.

But as the *Cromelians* had no Share in the Establishment they were the only People that were to be actively or passively obedient, and had not any way to help themselves without a joint Concurrence of the *Carolonians* to call them to their Aid and Assistance, by which they only became free to oppose their Prince.

I confess I was not a little surpriz'd with this *Lunarian Logick*, and cou'd have wish'd our tender conscient' d Men of the Church of England had been with me, to have been furnish'd with Arguments against those *Scruples* that had depriv'd them of their *Benefices* upon the like Occasions, for not taking *Oaths* to such Princes here, that were introduced upon the like Occasion; for I reasonably suppose, that by their *Lunarian Logick*, they might have been brought to a clearer *Light* than what they now enjoy, because many of them for want of being furnish'd with these *pacifick Reasons*, have here forfeited their *Benefices*, and have for *Conscience Sake* thrown themselves upon Providence for a Livelihood; whereas, I am perswaded, that, had they been acquainted with this *Lunar Reasoning*, they might have

have kept their *Living*s, as well as Dr. S——k did, after he had so strenuously wrote to his Brother Clergy to stand it out, and on no Terms whatsoever to embrace the *Oaths* to K—g W——m in *England*; for if that Prince had not blinded his Eyes with a Bishoprick, I shou'd have thought, by his sudden Compliance to take the *Oaths* himself, (hereby giving an Example quite contrary to his Injunctions) that he had taken a Journey to these *Lunar Regions* himself for *Instruction* and *Conviction*.

Indeed, our dissenting *Jacobites* in *England*, who have not follow'd Dr. S——k's Example, have something to say for themselves in our way of *Reasoning*; for let their Opinions be never so repugnant to their own Interest, or general Vogue, they are faithful to something, for they won't join with these People, because they imagine that they have perjur'd their Faith. But if these poor dissatisfy'd Creatures werebut to go along with me next Time I travel to the *Moon*, they wou'd most certainly there meet with a clear *Conviction*, and they wou'd, when they came back again, be quite different in their Sentiments. Their *Distinctions*, their *Power of Arguments*, and their *Way of Reasoning* wou'd make 'em able to prove that they are the only People in *Justice*, *Politicks*, and *Prudence*; and that the Extreame on either Side are in the wrong; they'll then prove their *Loyalty untainted*, thro' all their *Swearings*, *Fightings*, *Shootings at their Prince*, and the like; so that then no body wou'd be able to stand the Test with 'em, so that if they won't be persuaded to go up to the *Moon* for Illumination, I shall judge 'em in a State of *Lunacy*, or *distracted*, when one Journey thither wou'd be so effectual a *Cure*.

And

And now I desired my Philosopher to give me a farther Account of the Consequences of this Revolution; upon which he proceeded:

That a terrible and bloody War began thro' those Parts of the World, where their deserted Prince, and the King that succour'd him, had any Interest; and this new crown'd King having an universal *Character* over all the *northern Kingdoms*, there were many potent *Kings, Princes, Emperors*, and *States* took his Part to confirm his *Settlement*. So that notwithstanding all the Attempts of the banish'd King to recover his Dominion, with all the Succours that were afforded him prov'd fruitless, tho' these Endeavours were continu'd till the Day of his Death.

He left a Son and Daughter behind him; the Daughter had been educated in the *Carolonian Church*, and as she had, as before observ'd, relinquish'd her Father before his Desertion, being an Enemy to his Principles from her Education, she afterwards was the Darling of the *Carolonians*, and others, who had espoused the Revolution Interest, and was therefore crown'd after the Death of their Deliverer, by an universal Consent of the whole Nation, with as great Acclamations and Demonstrations of Joy as her Predecessor. For the Son, tho' he claim'd a prior Right to this Female Heiress, yet as his Father had taken him along with him in his Infancy, upon his Desertion, and educated him in his own *Jacogratzian Principles*, it was taken Care of in the Reign of their *Deliverer*, that for ever afterwards no *Jacogratzian Prince*, of whatsoever Affinity by Birth to the Crown, shou'd ever again be receiv'd amongst them as their King; and this Law was ratify'd by the new King,

King, in Conjunction with the whole Estates of the Realm. After a twelve Years War, wherein that Prince underwent innumerable Hazards in terrible Battles, but at last reduc'd his powerful Adversary to such a Necessity of Peace, that he yielded to abandon the fugitive King, and to own the Title of the New Prince; which War having been very tedious and expensive, this Peace was embrac'd with more universal Satisfaction amongst all who had been concern'd in it.

Mean while the *Cromelians*, by Consent of the *Carolonians* and new King, had their full Liberties in the Exercise of their Religion, and during this Prince's whole Reign both Parties continued in Union without any considerable Interruption.

Now no sooner was the Peace concluded, and the new Prince's Army broke to satisfy the Desires of the People, though contrary to the Prince's own Inclinations, who wou'd have kept it up to have aw'd their implacable Enemies from farther Designs and Insults; and which indeed they afterwards found it wou'd have been their Wisdom.

For no sooner was this powerful Army disbanded and broke up, who justly was a Terror to the Enemy, but the Great Monarch, who succour'd the deserted Prince, and had endeavour'd to restore him, breaks all Measures of the Peace so lately confirm'd between them, and declar'd a new War, with intent to set up his young Son, the *Jacogratzian* before mentioned.

This Prince having been long fatigued with the other War, and being oblig'd contrary to his Inclination to break up his Army, and find-
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ing it absolutely necessary to enter a second Time the Lists with his Enemies, his Unpreparedness to engage them, together with a slight Hurt he receiv'd by a Fall from his Horse, the one occasioning a Weakness of Mind, and the other of Body, his Spirits were so sunk that he cou'd not recover it; but, to the general Grief of his Subjects, he died, and here his Monument is most carefully preserv'd to the Honour of his Memory.

And now, as before noted, the deceased Prince was succeeded by the second Daughter of the banish'd Prince; a Lady of an extraordinary Character, of the Old Race of their Kings, a Native by Birth, and a *Carolonian* by Profession, *Pious, Just and Good*, and was justly belov'd by all Sorts and Degrees of her Subjects.

At her first coming to the Crown she made a solemn Declaration of her Resolutions to preserve that Peace and just Government, that had been establish'd by her Predecessor, and to continue the Toleration of the Religion and Worship of the *Cromelians* inviolable, by always affording them her Protection.

And the *Carolonians*, amongst whom she had had her Education, soon experienced an uncommon Tenderness from her, not only in Expressions, but also in an early Act of her Royal Bounty, by freely parting with a considerable Branch of her Revenue to the poor Priests of that Religion, of which there were many in the remote Parts of her Kingdom.

But the new War commencing upon her immediate Accession to the Crown, must necessarily engage her most mature Deliberations, which by the wise Counsel of her Royal Consort, together with the States of the Nation and a vigilant

lant Ministry she carried on with the greatest Conduct and Success, through the unparallel'd Courage of some of the bravest Generals this World ever produc'd, who in this War, which continu'd eight Years with a *Dallurarian Monarch*, assisted by the King of *Panipolipola*, from both which many of their strong Towns, Forts, and Castles were taken by her Majesty's Forces; many Ships at Sea also sunk and surrender'd to 'em, till the Enemy finding they cou'd not make their Accounts in their renew'd and continu'd War, again sue for Peace, which was presently comply'd with by her Majesty, and being much more desirous of the Rest and Tranquillity of her Subjects, she prefer'd an honourable Peace before the greatest Conquests of a bloody War, which she had only carried on with design to preserve her own Rights, which the *National Constitution* had given her the Possession of, in the Defence of the Liberties and Properties of her Subjects.

For tho' it appear'd that her Conquests had reach'd so far thro' the *Dallunarian* and *Panipolipolian* Dominions, and that it was then thought if she wou'd have proceeded, she might have made herself Dame of 'em all, yet upon the first of their Overtures for a Peace, that might with Honour be adher'd to, she embrac'd a Cessation of Arms, and enter'd upon a Treaty, and in short concluded a Peace.

But during this War her Majesty, by the Conduct and Counsel of her Royal Consort, of whom we was depriv'd by his Decease before the War ended, had kept up a near Ballance between the *Carolonian* and *Cromelian* Interest in Matters of Church and State, allowing one to be Head of the Church, and the other to be concern'd in

Matters of State, thereby to secure an Union between the formerly divided Parties, which was not disagreeable to the Low *Carolonians*, only they enjoyn'd them some Terms of Communion in the *Carolonian* Church, in order to qualify them for Places of Trust in political Affairs, and which they readily consented to, there being only a Trifle in the main, in the Difference of their outward Way of Worship.

But many of the High *Carolonians*, who still insisted on their Conformity in all Cases, grew very uneasy at the Treatment of the *Cromelians*, and wou'd not have allow'd them any Places of Trust under the Government without an entire Conformity to their Doctrines, Discipline, and Way of Worship, and knowing that her Majesty had been educated in the *Carolonian* Principles, took an Opportunity when she was depriv'd of her Bosom Counsellor, to represent to her Majesty, that the Ministry she now espoused, being made up of the Low *Carolonians* and Moderate *Cromelians*, were all of 'em *Cromelians* at heart, and wou'd upon occasion join to set up *Cromelianism*, and extirpate the *Carolonian* Church.

Which was so represented to her Majesty, that for want of her Bosom Counsellor, she was gradually induc'd to suspect it, and having a tender Regard to the *Carolonian* Prosperity, as her own *Favourite Church*, she began to change her Ministry, and not only so, but dissolv'd her Consolidator, and wou'd trust to that no longer, for any more Journeys into the Moon: And issues out Orders for her Subjects to send her up new Boards, to be chose by her most trusty Friends the High *Carolonians*; which Orders were accordingly obey'd, and now was a new Consolidator presently fix'd up, and the Peace before
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mention'd was soon after concluded, which otherwise, 'tis thought, wou'd have been oppos'd if the old Consolidator and Ministry had remain'd ; however, I shall not pretend to demonstrate, whether it was better that she comply'd with the one or the other.

But it has been thought, that her new Ministry, by accompanying her Majesty, in the new Consolidator, to the *World in the Moon*, took the Opportunity to persuade her, that if the Crown after her Decease shou'd be transferr'd to a foreign Prince, as had been enacted at the Conclusion of her Predecessor's Reign, the *Cromelians* wou'd certainly become the Care of that Prince, and the *Carolonian* Church wou'd be likely to be extirpated, which before they shou'd suffer, they shou'd certainly enter into a War amongst themselves, which wou'd be more dangerous than the late Wars with a foreign Enemy ; and therefore they shou'd rather chuse that her Brother, for whom the foreign Princes had spent so much Blood and Treasure, shou'd be admitted after her Decease to inherit the Throne ; and that they cou'd not be under any Apprehensions, notwithstanding his *Jacogratzian* Principles, that he wou'd ever offer to overthrow their *Establish'd Church*, he having by several private *Manifestoes* avow'd the contrary, and which they were the more ready to believe, because he, in the Example of his Father, had seen the Consequence.

Hereupon, her Majesty doubting, in Mind what wou'd be the Consequence of adhering to this Council, desir'd Time to consider this new Project ; but before her Return from the Moon gave them some little Encouragement of her

Compliance, as believing it might better suit with the Interest of the Church and Kingdom.

The High *Carolonians*, flush'd with Hopes of Success in this Attempt, as is the usual Way of Men of *Heat* and *furious Zeal*, began presently to insult the *Cromelians* and Low *Carolonians*, who then (they said) were join'd in Party and Interest, and to threaten their universal Overthrow: And, to shew their imagin'd Authority, began to pull down their Edifices erected for their Religious Assemblies.

But Works push'd on so precipitantly and rashly seldom come to Maturity, as in the Case of her unfortunate Father. And this Proceeding likewise was contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Queen in her complying to hearken to the Proposals of her new Ministry; for the good Queen had no other View but to secure the Liberties and Properties of the *Carolonian* Church from the Encroachment both of the *Cromelians* and *Jacogratzians*, without putting any former Laws against the *Cromelians* in Execution, or repealing any new ones made in their Favour. These Proceedings, therefore, of the High *Carolonians* began to immerge the pious Queen in greater Distresses of Mind than all the late Wars with a foreign Power had done; for these unhappy and sudden Feuds amongst her Subjects, whose Union and Welfare she always had at Heart, she was not able to settle on a sudden, since the hot Men of the *Carolonian* Party presently began to beat their *Concionaximirs* throughout the Nation to press forward nothing so much as absolute Submission to Princes, thereby intending to qualify the People for the Reception of the deserted Prince's Son; and likewise made the same Engine to found the
Cromelians

Cromelians Schismatics, and to thunder out Damnation against them.

However, these Things being diametrically opposite to her Majesty's Intention, no one can hardly imagine the Concern her Majesty conceiv'd at these rash and unexpected Proceedings; for before she had Time wholly to rectify the Mistake she had made by this Journey into the Moon, tho' she made some small Assay at it in the next Consolidator; yet before she had ventur'd upon another Journey her Heart faint-ed, and leaving her Staff to a Friend of the foreign Prince, on whom the Crown was settled by her Predecessor, she took her Leave of the World, to the universal Sorrow and Lamentation of all her Subjects; whose Monument to this Day is here kept with the greatest Respect and Esteem.

Thus having left the Throne before the High *Carolonians* cou'd accomplish their Designs, and bring their desir'd Intentions to Maturity; this foreign Prince was call'd over, and crown'd, to the general Satisfaction of the *Cromelians* and Low *Carolonians*: But he presently finding the greatest Part of the Ministry of the late Queen to be of the High *Carolonian* Party, and supposing them not to be in his Interest; but that they only had wanted Time to have brought in the *Jacogratzian* Prince, he thought it Wisdom in the first Place to remove them, and to place another Ministry in their Stead, upon which he cou'd more safely depend †.

Nor

† Tho' I am persuaded, had he not remov'd, but have succour'd them, that it might have prevented the breaking out of the War in our Bowels, which presently ensued; since the High *Carolonian* Loyalty is chiefly confin'd to the Prince that espouses their Cause against the *Cromelians*, whether King *de Jure* or King *de Facto*.

Nor wou'd he trust to the Consolidator, her late Majesty had left, for his Journey into the Moon, which he intended shortly to make; but sent round his Dominions for his Subjects to chuse him Boards agreeable to the following Directions, *viz.* That the *Cromelians* and Low *Carolonians* shou'd be entrusted as his Confidants to procure such faithful and experienced Collectors of 'em, as that they might be sure to answer his Purpose, and make his Journey prosperous.

Hereupon the *Cromelians* and Low *Carolonians* presently join in Search after the best Boards all over the Nation; that cou'd be procur'd for Money, and wherever they question'd the Judgment of any of those who had formerly had an Hand in the chusing of 'em, these were either by Force debarr'd from any Voice in the Choice of Boards, or else these Trustees took particular Care, (having the Power put into their Hands) to qualify a sufficient Number of new Collectors of their own Party, that shou'd be sure to overballance those, whose Judgments in the Choice of Boards were not approv'd of by 'em.

The Boards being sent up, the Consolidator was a going to be compos'd and accurately put together; but upon the Disgust and Dissatisfaction of the High *Carolonians*, who had been debarr'd from a free Choice in these Boards, which they always claimed as their Right, they were resolv'd to resent the Affront which they had put upon 'em: And therefore first invite the Succours of the deserted Prince's Son to begin a third War in his Favour, with Promises that they wou'd raise a powerful Party to receive, aid, and assist them in it.

But the foreign Princes, who succour'd him, and had before endeavour'd his Restoration, were

were grown weary of further Attempts; and therefore they resolv'd to leave it to the Conduct of their own Management one amongst another, since they had experienc'd a general Resistance of the whole Nation in all their Attempts in his and his Fathers Behalf before; and if they had received any new Light since, let them deal it one amongst another, and not again embroil them in a new War, which they so lately had been wearied with.

But the High *Carolonians* being incens'd at the new Prince's Proceedings, were resolv'd to pursue their Design with, or without Assistance from abroad, and to this End began to alarm the whole Nation from the *Concionazimirs* with the continual Thunder of *absolute Submission* to *lawful* Princes; by the Word *lawful* securing themselves from the Imputation of encouraging Sedition and Rebellion; for if call'd to Account who they meant by *lawful*, to be sure they'd readily answer the Prince in Possession, and so always have a Shelter: For our *Logicians* in this World are never unfurnish'd of proper Terms, and Turns to serve all Purposes.

Thus a War broke out in our own Bowels, upon the Rights and Properties, as was pretended, of King *de Jure*, and King *de Facto*; and the High *Carolonian* Party were join'd by the *Jacogratzians* to restore the Son of the deserted Prince, in Opposition to the Prince on the Throne.

But as they had no Assistance from abroad, they labour'd the more abundantly to stir up the Fire that was kindled by the continual Flashings and Thunderings of the *Concionazimirs* over most Parts of the Kingdoms, the chief Managers of which were continually throwing, out
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of their *Canons*, Balls of Damnation, and Destruction, to all the Disobedient to *lawful Authority*: But however, it was conceal'd at the same Time in their own Breasts to explain themselves where this *lawful Authority* lay, tho' they doubted not it was clearly understood where it was meant.

This Fire, thus rashly and hastily kindled, raged with such Vehemence in the Northern Part of the Nation, that in several Places thereof the hasty Loyalists proclaim their *Jacogratian* Prince, and demand Excise and Taxes in his Name, and Submission to his *lawful and divine Right of Authority*.

Upon this the new crown'd King put off his intended Journey to the Moon, till he had fix'd himself with his Subjects in more Tranquillity.

Now, as the Loyalty of each Party seldom reach'd farther than their Views of Interest, and the Suppression of one another when their Interests were disunited; so now the *Cromelians* and Low *Carolonians*, expecting nothing from the Success of the other Party, but to perish in the Flames, if the Fire, then broke out, was not timely extinguish'd, they prepare to defend their Prince, and in *him* themselves; and being provided of an Army, faithful to the new crown'd King, they were sent against the Enemy in the North; who, with Courage and Conduct, soon extinguish'd the Furiousness of the Flames, which as yet had only laid hold of the Straw and Stubble, which always makes a greater Noise and Crackling there, than when it lays hold on the sounder Timber; but their Designs of setting on Fire the most material Timber of the Nation

Nation prov'd abortive, since it was thus extinguish'd before it reach'd farther than the Straw and Stubble.

Thus was the High *Carolonian* Scheme overthrown, and such of the Contrivers that had Wit enough to manage their Affairs so dexterously, as above noted, to leave a double Sense of their Meaning, make their own Explanations their Refuge, while the plain, down right Dealers in it had no Shelter, and therefore suffer'd as Rebels, while the others, that had push'd 'em forward in the Engagement, slit their Necks out of the Halter.

So that those who were taken in the Action are deserted by their Instructors and Guides, and not only so, but their very Prince also leaves them, to shift for themselves, and takes Sanctuary at his usual Entertainment; and being thus left to themselves, they had none of their Instructors to appear in Court in their Behalf amongst all those, who had spirited them up in the Action, they having taken Care before to instill into 'em a strong Assurance of the *Honourableness, Justness, and Necessity of the Action*, and the undoubted Duty of every true Subject to join in: thus the Doctrines they had inculcated upon the Minds of these poor unfortunate Enthusiasts were so powerfully instill'd, as a Duty, into 'em, that whether they met with Success or not, it must needs be meritorious to stand by the Cause, and tho' they shou'd suffer Death for their Duty, their constant Adherence to the Cause wou'd entitle them to be register'd for Martyrs: Thus being spurr'd on, with a firm Belief of the Advantages arising either from Success or Disappointment, they accepted patiently their Disappoint-

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ment, and chose to suffer Death themselves, rather than betray their Teachers and Accomplices; for which heroick, honest, ignorant Enthusiasm, as they had obtain'd a Promise of being register'd amongst the Martyrs on Earth, so we may reasonably hope they wou'd obtain a Seat with them in Heaven, whatever wou'd become of their Instructors and Directors; who, I am perswaded, if those, who suffer'd for the Act, had by their Impeachments turn'd over the Reward of their Loyalty to their Teachers and Leaders, that *few* of them wou'd have so joyfully accepted it, as they had perswaded them to do, by taking timely Care to instill into 'em the Principles of *absolute Submission*, actively or passively, as it should happen to fall out. Thus loading them with Burdens on both Sides, which they themselves wou'd not in the least help to remove; for upon all Occasions of Danger with themselves, they immediately fly to their old Logick, and turn their Meaning to serve every Purpose, and only pity the Inadvertancy of those, who have suffer'd by their precipitant Undertakings. These Sanctuarialists have push'd many forward to Ruin, while they have taken Care to keep under Covert themselves.

Thus many brave Men, who were made the Leaders of the common Rank, as well as many of the meaner Sort, fell Sacrifices to the Sounding of the *Concionarizims*, while most of those that had thrown out of their Canons, Balls of Damnation, and Destruction, to all that wou'd not comply with their Injunctions of *absolute Submission*, begin to submit to the Power they had engag'd others against, and embrac'd the Oaths of Allegiance to the Prince in Possession, and abjur'd the Prince they before had own'd as
their

their only *rightful Sovereign*; and all this to preserve their Benefices, notwithstanding Numbers of those they had spirited up to pursue the Attack, had lost their Lives in Defence of their Cause, by chusing to suffer themselves, rather than betray those who had push'd 'em forward in the Enterprize.

Upon this Relation I beg'd leave to remark, that these Men, though never so wrong in their Sentiments, must certainly be much honest in their Principles than their Teachers; since they, for the Sake of the Cause, chose to suffer Death rather than to bring their Instructors into the Punishment to save themselves; when after that their very Instructors, who had spirited them up to their own Ruin, renounce the Cause themselves, only to save their Benefices, when their Lives were out of Danger; but certainly the deceiv'd Multitude must imagine these their Leaders and Instructors to be their Friends, or they cou'd never have thus suffer'd for 'em; for it is an Observation in our World, which you call the Moon; "That greater Love hath
"no Man than to lay down his Life for his
"Friend." But these, I observe, have gone farther, and have laid down their Lives for their Enemies, though we may reasonably conclude they thought otherwise of 'em.

Yes, reply'd my Conductor, they certainly took 'em for Friends, and these Guides can as easily prove themselves so to those they thus brought to Ruin; for they'll tell you, that let them do what they will themselves, if they do not observe what they teach others, 'tis their own Fault, but those that do practice what they teach are sure to go to Heaven; (and, I am persuaded that, if they stay there till those Teachers

follow them, they'll hardly ever come back again.) And if they take Care to send them to Heaven, though it be by hastening them from the Earth, they'll prove they were their Friends, whatever they are to themselves.

However, upon this Defeat of the High *Carolonian* Party, and the Submission of those not taken in the Act, and the Execution of many that were; things began to be more calm and serene, and the *Cromelians* were now chiefly the new Prince's Favourites.

And indeed in the two former Reigns they had enjoy'd very great Privileges, during which Time they had not fail'd to make the utmost Advantages of 'em; for by a certain close Union amongst themselves in Matters of Trade they enrich'd one another, forming an Agreement not to buy and sell but amongst themselves, and hereby engross'd the greatest Part of Trade into their own Hands; while the *Carolonians*, not seeing into the Depth of the Design of these crafty People, as frequently traded amongst them as their own Party, since in these Reigns, as observ'd before, a mutual Friendship had been establish'd between 'em, However, the private Union, above observ'd, they presently found the Advantage of, and encreasing in Riches cou'd soon find ready Money to buy in Stocks of Goods at the lowest Prices, and so cou'd afford them for less than those who were oblig'd to buy upon Credit, and cou'd therefore sell before 'em, since this always invited the unthinking *Carolonians* to chuse to deal with those of whom they cou'd buy cheapest; and therefore those of the *Carolonians* that had used to deal largely in Trade had little to do, and hereby they also are oblig'd to go offer their Goods to the

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rich trading *Cromelians*, upon almost any Credit, so as they will but give their *Note* for 'em; which Offer, if 'tis embrac'd, 'tis with a seeming Coolness and Indifferency, and as it were, their Request is comply'd with more out of Charity to 'em than any Advantage to themselves.

The Goods thus bought they generally take Care to make good their Payments in Time, till some of 'em have thereby got very large Credit, and which many of 'em have also taken the Advantage of, and have run as great a Length as that Credit wou'd bear; and having laid by the Money that shou'd have paid their Creditors, calls them in by a Statute of Bankruptcy, to divide amongst them what Goods they pleas'd to leave, for the Payment of their Debts; which being over, they trade again in a more flourishing Condition than before. Nay, I have known my self One that repeated this Practice three Times successively, and afterwards was one of the richest and grandest Traders in those Parts where he liv'd. Tho' I wou'd not be understood to charge the whole Body of the *Cromelians* with such vile Actions; but some of their corrupt Members seeing the Craft of the Body of their Brethren, in the Way above specify'd, are resolv'd to exceed them in Policy, and so to make the best of their Game.

And it is certain, that they have vastly encreased in Riches during the two late Reigns, and that the *Carolonians* have been gradually declining in Trade and Business, which has tempted several of such, who were least conscientious in their Principles to turn *Cromelians*, in order to gain Business in Trade, which encreased

creased their Number and Interest, and the *Carolonians* as naturally declin'd in both.

Thus they became the chief Men that had got Bank Stocks, and cou'd assist the Government with necessary Supplies, which they requir'd to be raised and levied upon the Subjects to repay; and this likewise qualify'd them for Places of Honour and Preferment at Court, and were therefore the chief Favourites of the Prince, who employ'd them as the Directors of his Subjects to send him the Boards, above mention'd, to compose his *Consolidator*, in which to take a Journey into the *Moon*.

Which he having deferr'd on the Account of the late Troubles, he now, upon their ceasing, intends to pursue; in which he meets with a prosperous Voyage, and finds his *Consolidator* exactly to answer its Use, the Boards being so fitly plac'd and join'd together, and Hollows so nicely lined with the best *Lunar Earth*, that it kept in the Circumambient Flame, maintain'd by a sufficient Quantity of a properly deposited Spirit, and so kept it in a true Ballance and a steady and uniform Motion, and in a proper Direction, whereby the *King* and his *Nobles* arriv'd very safely in the *Moon*.

And now being pleas'd with their prosperous Journey, and finding the Boards so exactly to answer their Purpose, it was resolv'd upon by the *King* and his Ministry not to take this *Consolidator* to Pieces at the usual *Term of three Years*; but as it appear'd that the Boards were very good and sound, put together by the most exquisite Art of any Artificer, that ever had yet been employ'd for that Purpose, that the Engine wou'd infallibly hold out seven Years Jour-

Journies, as well as any before 'em had done three.

They therefore resolv'd upon the Continuance of the old Engine for four Years longer. But it having been usual with the Subjects to send Boards up once in three Years, which they had always observ'd for some former Reigns as they were seldom fit for the Use longer, having formerly experienced the Miscarriages of those Engines that had been confided in above *that Term*.

Likewise the Subjects had been at great Expences in planting and nourishing Collective Trees, many of whom had spent seven Years to procure their Growth, from which such Boards were to be produced as wou'd make up the Engine, the *Representative Consolidator*, and for which the Subjects had been generally well paid for their Pains, and while they had Custom for these Board every three Years, they cou'd generally redeem themselves from such Misfortunes as the Current of Human Affairs is subject to render Mankind liable to. — But the contriv'd Ingenuity of the Artificer that compos'd this last *Consolidator*, gave a Disgust to the greatest Part of his Majesty's Subjects, and especially to such who had bestow'd seven Years Pains and Cost to procure themselves qualify'd for the Collection and Remittance of these Boards, and had made themselves ready at an Hour's Warning to dispose of their Boards to the best Bidder; but to keep 'em by 'em, after all this Cost and Pains, for *four Years* longer, they, with very much Regret, were forc'd to comply to. And it being observ'd by the Artificer or Composer of this Engine above mention'd, that the Subjects, that us'd to send up the Boards every three Years,

Years, were disgusted at his surprising Art and Skill in making an Engine of 'em to last seven, thereby to deprive them of their usual Custom of disposing of their Boards at the Time appointed, and which they always took proper Care shou'd be ready at such a proper Juncture, for upon the Benefit of their Disposal of them they very much depended.

However, this Artificer finding himself to excel all the other Artificers that had been before in the Management of framing and putting together the *Collective Boards*, and not caring for any Interest but his own, and resolving to make the best of his Way, even when the seven Years of the last *Consolidator* were expir'd, procur'd a Law that none of the Subjects who usually made it their Business and Interest to send up Boards, shou'd ever be paid for the future for 'em, but that they shou'd send 'em up as a Duty incumbent on 'em; and that as they shou'd hereafter call for 'em but once in seven Years, they might mind, during the Intervals, such other Branches of their Affairs as wou'd tend most to their Interest, and not rely on the Sale of their Boards, to deliver them from contracted Incumbrances.

Nor did this Artificer in the least doubt, but, that let the Subjects send up what Boards they pleas'd, (as they were oblig'd by Law to send up the usual Number) he cou'd so compose, cement, form and place 'em, and make the Crooked straight, and the Stiff pliable, that they shou'd perform all the Offices they were designed for; so that it was equal to him what Boards they sent up, while he had but his Number; for so dextrous was his Art above all his Predecessors, that not only this first Engine was so accurately composed, but even all that he has
since

since been concerned in the composing of ; notwithstanding, I cannot say but the Subjects have been more remiss in picking out the best Boards, because of the little Benefit arising to 'em for all their Expences and Labour ; for tho' they used to be plentifully rewarded with Money, yet now if they were made to eat and drink upon bringing in the Boards, it was all they might expect : For since this Artificer never fails of making his Majesty a fit *Consolidator* for his Purpose, let 'em send up what Boards they please to make it on, the Reward has always been paid to him only, while those, that send up the Boards to compose the Engine of, have gone unrewarded.

And indeed, if we consider his surprizing Sagacity and unparallel'd Ingenuity, that from the first that this *great Trust* was reposed in him, he has never fail'd, during the Reign of the Prince I am now speaking of, and the present Prince on the Throne, his Son, to make every such Engine compleatly to hold out for seven Years Voyages, let the Boards sent up be ever so stiff and inflexible ; for by admirable Strength and exquisite Art he cou'd bend and adapt the greatest Number of 'em so far as to suit the Purpose abovesaid, that it was impossible the Engine shou'd not answer his Expectation ; for in these Cases, if the greater Number be but fitly fram'd and consolidated together, the lesser Number cou'd not prevail to overthrow the Design of the Engine : But it is really believ'd, that had he had sufficient Strength and Art to have brought every Board to have exactly corresponded to his Purpose, he might have made an Engine to have lasted for Term of Life : but as there will always and unavoidably be some of

the Boards that will decay, relax, and run ununiform in their Joinings and Compositions, it has always been look'd upon as an Impossibility to compose an agreeable Engine to answer longer than the Term above, which, I suppose, this Artificer himself was well satisfy'd of, which has hitherto given him a Caution of attempting its longer Use, without some new Boards for some particular Amendments.

But it having been found, that no Artist whatsoever before him cou'd ever manage these Engines in the true Consolidation of every Part to last so long, and to such Purpose as this Artist has done, so he became on this Account the Wonder of the Nation, and also the greatest Favourite of his Prince, who, presently after these his dextrous Performances, makes him his sole Minister of State, entrusts him with all his Affairs, and puts into his Hands the Stewardship of his whole Dominions; and upon Confidence of his consummate Wisdom and Conduct left his whole Concerns in his Hands, while he takes his Pleasures as a Prince, unconcern'd with political Affairs.

And now this Minister, for the farther Security of himself and Prince, declar'd it necessary to keep up a Standing Army, in order to awe the High *Carolonians*, and foreign Powers in favour of the *Jacogratzian* Prince, before mention'd, who had claim'd a Right to his Dominions by Descent, and Proximity of Blood, and who had been before driven back and defeated in the Enterprize, that they shou'd not be able any more to disturb his and his Prince's Tranquillity; that both he and his Prince shou'd be the better qualified to rest at ease, and enjoy the worldly Blessing and Satisfactions of Life. For as he
had

had taken the whole Trust of the Prince's Concerns upon his own Hands, and the Riches of the Nation being in his Power, he takes particular Care to lay up a sufficient Quantity of the World's Goods, that wou'd enable him to command whatever he requir'd to be put in Execution.

And in order to carry on this Design to Perfection, he finding that the chief of the Nation's Riches were got into the Hands of the *Cromelians*, as above observ'd, he took such particular Measures to support their Friendship, that they, over and above pleased with so great an Advocate, continually spend their Riches upon him to make him still greater, and think not any thing they can do too much to support his Interest; nor ever judge themselves sufficiently able to express Encomiums upon him answerable to his real Excellencies, since it was out of the Power of Language to rehearse the unparallel'd Sagacity and consummate Wisdom of him, who cou'd only in Silence be admir'd at.

And now the High *Carolonians*, finding their Accounts bad, both as to their Defeat in their Enterprize, and their being likewise neglected by the present Powers in Being, and yet having the Constitution of the Church taken Care of, it was put out of their Power to find a Pretence of the Prince's infringing upon the Constitution; he regularly, as in the two former Reigns, supporting the Constitution of the one, and Toleration of the other: But it was well known, that he always shew'd the most particular Favours, in Honours and Preferments upon the *Cromelians*; tho' they were still oblig'd to some Terms of Communion with the *Carolonians*, in order to qualify themselves for Preferments, upon which

Account the *Carolonian* Church has lately become a Mixture of *Carolonian* and *Cremelian* Principles, and the Trifles about which they had used to have so many Heats and Divisions, become, in their own proper Magnitudes, *Shadows*, particularly amongst the greatest Numbers of those who had accepted the Terms of Reconciliation to the present Powers, after they were perswaded they cou'd not successfully withstand them.

But as those who continu'd either inwardly or professedly of the High *Carolonian* Party, grew uneasy and disgusted at these Proceedings, as being oppress'd and dejected, and their Trade and Riches continually declining, and being bereft of Hopes of restoring the *Jacogratzian* Prince, they, not willing to relinquish all Expectations of becoming Court Favourites, persuade themselves of better Things to be enjoy'd by 'em under this Prince's Son, when he shou'd ascend the Throne upon his Father's Decease; and to this End the Son was frequently caress'd by the High *Carolonians*, who in good Nature courteously return'd their Congratulations, and thereby gave 'em no Room to suspect but that they were in his Favour.

Upon which they impatiently wait out the Father's Reign with pretty good Assurance of better Things being design'd 'em from the Son.

And it was not very long before their Desires were so far accomplish'd, as gave them a certain Experiment of the Result of these their flattering Hopes; for the Father upon a certain Voyage to visit his own Country, from whence he was call'd hither, instead of returning, slept with his Fathers in the Land of his Nativity, and his Son was here crown'd in his Stead.

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And now were the High *Carolonians* in Expectation of the Accomplishment of their Desires, again to become the Ascendants in State as well as Church, for each Party generally coveted both; Ambition seldom setting any Bounds: But those Expectations were but of a short Date, for they quickly found that this present Prince threw himself altogether upon the Conduct and Counsel of his Father's sole M——r; for so incomparable had been his Conduct, so unfathomable his Arcana, and amazing his Contrivances, that the Son having observ'd his Father's Ease and Tranquillity in committing the Power into his Hands, thought he cou'd not so well secure his own Ease, Peace, and Safety by any other Minister whatsoever, and therefore he determin'd to secure him in his present Post, and to bestow on him additional Honours and Privileges, to the additional Dissatisfaction of the poor dispirited *Carolonians*, and to the Acclamations and Rejoicings of the *Cromelians*; who, upon this Assurance of their new Prince's Favour, were mightily persuaded that whatever Requests they cou'd ask of the present Minister it wou'd then be in his Power to grant them, and they cou'd not doubt of his Will to do it. Hereupon they are ready to assist in the Choice of Boards, all over the Nation, for a new *Representative Consolidator*; and if Money was not allow'd by the Government for the Procuration of these Boards, yet they wou'd themselves privately remit large Sums amongst 'em, that the Boards might answer their Artificer's Purpose, and give the least Uneasiness and Trouble to him in composing of the Engine when the Boards were sent up; expecting hereby not only to continue, but to encrease in his Favour, of which

of which indeed they had many 'repeated Assurances.

This made them carry a high Hand over the disappointed High *Carolonians*, and the Name of an High Flyer began to be ridiculous and of low Esteem; and now, as the *Cromelians* believ'd nothing cou'd be deny'd them that they cou'd ask, they were very desirous that their Honours and Preferments might not only be continu'd but encreas'd, and that the *Carolonian* Church might not continue the only National Church in Constitution with the State, but that they shou'd also become, in the first Place, an equal Part of the Constitution themselves, without being oblig'd to any Conformity in Communion with *them*, which Design being once accomplish'd, they doubted not but they shou'd soon get the Ascendant, and make themselves sole Masters of the whole.

And as this was frequently represented to this his Majesty's sole Minister with numerous Petitions, so his seeming Compliance to hearken to 'em, and the Encouragements he gave 'em time after time, to expect it shou'd be done for 'em, they not only continu'd their Encomiums on him, but also made him Presents of large Sums of Money, rais'd amongst them for that Purpose, and made many Remonstrances of the Justness of their Cause, which was always very graciously receiv'd by the M——r, with Promises to move their Cause at a proper Opportunity: And they very well knowing that precipitant Measures had been the Overthrow of all Proceedings of what Nature soever, were the more inclin'd to give him his desir'd Time, as not doubting of his experienc'd and matchless Conduct in this as well as all other Concerns,
wherein

wherein he had manifestly shew'd his unexampl'd Management.

And as the Engine compos'd of the last Boards they sent up had been good, and given the Artificer little Trouble in fitly placing and consolidating them together, and had likewise answer'd the same seven Years Servitude, as those in this Prince's Father's Days, so the *Cromelians* were again employ'd a second Time, as the most to be relied upon, in recommending the Choice of the next new Boards for the same Purpose. For his Majesty, &c. during the seven Years Servitude of the last, never met with Disaster in any of his Voyages to the Moon, which he generally perform'd once a Year; having by the continual Standing Armies so far awed all his Enemies, that there had been no farther Attempts to invade his Dominions.

Notwithstanding it was continually in the Heads and Hearts of his Enemies, both at home and abroad, to wait a proper Opportunity for that Purpose, that they might suppress and crush the *Cromelians* again, and bring them into more Subjection.

But the *Cromelians*, hoping that their Business wou'd soon be done after they had procur'd Boards for a new Engine for his Majesty, &c. apply themselves against all Opposition to send up Boards of their own Choice and Approbation, which were again fitted by the aforesaid Artift for another seven Years Purpose. Now when this *Engine* was try'd, it was found to answer as well as the former; for tho' there were some knotty, stiff, and inflexible Boards, yet this Artificer, by Art and good Management, always procur'd a Compliableness in a sufficient Num-

Number to withstand the Inflexibleness of the rest.

This gave the *Cromelians* ample Satisfaction that their Purpose cou'd not miscarry. They therefore, from all Parts of the King's Dominions (except from those that lay the most northern, who enjoy'd the Establishment of their own Religion) failed not to make large Remittances of Money to the sole M——r, who, so long as he cou'd keep 'em out of the Design of his Secret Purpose, receiv'd it, with Promises to do their desir'd Business the first *proper Opportunity*, which according to his last Answer to 'em he might reasonably enough intend; but they supposing the Opportunity was even then at hand, and that all Things were ready for the Purpose, impatiently wait the Event; but finding his continual Delays, and his Answer always to get it procur'd for 'em the first *proper Opportunity*, and the Time of their expected Opportunity being pretty much lengthen'd, they, thro' Impatience, no ways agreeable to this M——r, desir'd to know when this *proper Opportunity* wou'd happen? He frankly own'd (supposing no farther Remittance of Money cou'd be had from their being kept longer in suspense) That he believ'd there wou'd never be a *proper Opportunity* for the doing it, and therefore for all their Remittances he wou'd give them this Advice, *That they wou'd study to be easy and quiet under the Toleration they enjoy'd, and esteem that a Blessing, since they might assure themselves of both his and his Prince's Protection of their Toleration and free Exercise of their Way of religious Worship; and this he thought sufficient for such tender Consciences, who cou'd not conform to the Establish'd Church, which was*
always

always tender of giving up the Power, she had for many Reigns enjoy'd, of being the sole Part of the Political Constitution; and since (argues the sole M——r) there is nothing but Trifles between you and the establish'd Carolonian Church, which very few of your Cromelian Party have boggled at to comply with in Order to qualify themselves for Places at Court, and that as the greatest Number there have been admitted to 'em upon such Compliance, it cannot be supposed that there is any thing in that Communion that can so far frighten any body from this Conformity, who are fit to be entrusted with State Affairs, since we suspect all those who cannot so far conform to the Church establish'd, to be Men, who by Scruples of Conscience in the Church, wou'd also find Scruples of Conscience in the State, and as they wou'd endeavour to overturn the one by their Scruples, they wou'd also soon be found to overthrow the other; and therefore, upon mature Deliberation, I humbly presume, that it will be better to have their Pious Scruples in Religion only tolerated as to themselves, so long as they rest easy under this Toleration; but believe it wou'd be pernicious to tolerate such Scruples in State Affairs, which wou'd necessarily tend to the Overthrow of Government, and to the Establishment of Anarchy and Confusion.

This unexpected Disappointment, together with the Loss of all their Expences, to have compass'd their End, was not a little shocking to the zealous Cromelians, who had by this time expended much of their Riches for that Purpose, which they had before, as above observ'd, procur'd; during their Satisfaction with the peaceable Enjoyments of their religious Exercises, &c. so that they now as openly profess their Uneasiness and Dissatisfaction with the

present Administration of Affairs, as any of the High *Carolonians*; so that now both Parties equally agree in Dissatisfaction, and the Men of *Heat and Zeal* on both Sides, who used to quarrel vehemently with one another, can now agree to find Fault with the Powers above 'em, and cou'd willingly join to defend their supposed sinking Liberties and Properties, which they as Countrymen equally inherit by natural and national Right and Property.

But it was wisely, by the sole Administration of the present Minister, kept out of the Power of either to breed any national Disturbances, so that they cou'd only agree to grumble, tho' at the first Remonstrance of the Disappointment of the High *Cromelians*, the High *Carolonians* began to feed their own Fancies with big Expectations that this M——r had chang'd his Sentiments in their Favour, and therefore began to expect that he wou'd also change Conduct towards them; but this Expectation they quickly found vain, because *all* his Religion and Conduct was chiefly to encrease his own Substance, whether from the one Party or the other, as it happen'd in his Way; whether or no they could agree with one or another to defend themselves against his Contrivances; for their own Contrivances against one another he generally made Use of to suit his own Purpose against 'em both.

So that the Nation became generally dissatisfy'd with this M——r's Conduct, which the foreign Enemy, or the Succours of the deserted Prince, observing, endeavour'd to put themselves in a Posture whereby to be able at a proper Juncture to join the Malecontents, and to restore the
Prince

Prince they had so long succour'd, to his Father's Dominions.

Upon this, for a Trial of their Ability to do it, the *Panipolitarian Monarch* connives at his Subjects in examining and taking our Merchant-Ships, and dealing cruelly with the Mariners, under Pretence of their trafficking clandestinely in his Dominions, and robbing his Kingdom of such Goods as were forbidden by the Treaty of Peace to be exhibited from them to us.——And though this was the first Handle, and might in some Respects be too true a Charge; yet, if so, it cou'd only have caused a Forfeiture of the Goods taken upon those who had thus clandestinely been engaged in this Breach of the Articles.

But, instead of that, they take the Opportunity of demanding a Power to search all trading Merchant Ships that came near their Coasts, and lie in wait for 'em upon this Pretence, till they make it their Business to seize, and take all they can overcome, guilty or not guilty of the Charge abovesaid.——Hereupon the Merchants make frequent Remonstrances of their Grievances, and desire Redress by a Power from the present Prince; but as he had committed all political Affairs to the Management of the aforesaid Prime M——r, he cared not now to trouble himself about it, so long as he remain'd at Ease and Quiet.

And this M——r cared for none of the Complaints of the Merchants, which he thought were growing too fast in Riches; and therefore as he coveted none to be rich but himself, he tacitly laugh'd at their Misfortunes, while, as some have imagin'd, he himself became a private Sharer with the *Panipolitarians* in their

Booties: But let this be how't will, 'tis most certain that these Encroachments encreased daily upon our Merchants, and that Trade amongst all Sorts and Denominations of Parties amongst us has been losing ground, and since the Time that the *Cromelians* Expectation was overthrown, and much of their Riches spent, and upon the Encroachments of the *Panipolitarian* Powers being suffer'd upon our Merchants, there has been a general Dissatisfaction thro' the whole Nation, and amongst all Parties, who all in general desire nothing more than a free Liberty to resent the Affronts in open Hostilities: But this from time to time they have been debarr'd of, and several of our Merchants sent to trade unguarded, while they have become the Prey of the Enemy without having the Liberty of Self-Defence, when that cou'd not be had by running away to escape.

Till such Time that the repeated Remonstrances of the Grievances of the Merchants, and thro' their Miscarriages, the whole trading Part of the Nation wearied the King and Council, till they began to take Notice of their Complaints, which the Prime M——r observing, and being unwilling to have the Nation embroil'd in a War, which he cou'd not see wou'd be for his private Interest, gets it suspended by a Convention, or Treaty, wherein some Terms were insisted upon on our Side for a Restitution of what they had unjustly taken from our Merchants, and some Terms on their Side that there shou'd be a Substraction for such Damages, they cou'd prove they had receiv'd from us; which being agreed to, and Time being given them to pay the Remiander, they, instead of preparing to pay it, continue their Depredations

tions upon us as before, and neglect likewise the Payment of that Sum agreed to upon the Convention Treaty. Hereupon, these Things being so evidently demonstrable, it even look'd to the Subjects of his present Majesty that there must be some secret Combination between his M——r and the open Enemy ; upon which Surmise this M———r cou'd no longer restrain his Majesty from an open Declaration of War against this manifest Enemy, which was perform'd, I dare say, with the greatest Acclamations of Joy throughout the whole Nation that ever any Thing of that Nature was ever known to be commenced with, but to the secret Regret of the M———r aforesaid ; who, however, takes care to levy sufficient Sums from the Subjects, for the Expences of a War, that might have soon reduc'd the foreign Enemy, and have commanded their Submission.

But instead of pursuing such Measures as were likely to curb the Enemy, he sent out here and there a few, commission'd only to proceed upon such precipitant Measures, that they were more likely to be swallow'd up of the Enemy than to conquer them ; while Armies were maintain'd, and confin'd at Home, without Fighting.

So that vast Navies are boasted of at Home, while the Enemy abroad have the more Liesure to take our Merchant-Ships ; though notwithstanding the few Forces of those, that are sent abroad, unexpectedly gain ground of the Enemy in a most surprizing and almost miraculous Manner, contrary to all human Expectation ; yet it must be impossible that their noble Exploits shou'd be continu'd without a Supply of Forces, which have been deny'd them, even while such numerous Companies lay at Home unemploy'd,
tho'

tho' they have impatiently waited to be put into Commission for that Purpose ; but as these at first sent abroad, and particularly *One* of the *bravest Generals* amongst 'em, seem'd *destin'd* to the destructive Will of the Enemy, so their not only so long escaping that Destruction, but also unexpectedly turning the Tables ——— ! is what gives the Nation Hopes of their holding their Ground, till the proper Succours shall reach them, which, by the importunate Clamours of the Nation, are now sent to their Assistance.

However, the War, on our Side, has been hitherto carried on with so much Coolness and Indifferency, that, ever since the Declaration thereof, Things wou'd have appear'd more like a *Truce* than a War, had it not been for some brave Exploits of those few Heroes, who thro' their eager Desires to defend their *King* and *Country*, sued for, and accepted of *Commissions* with the Allowance of so *few* Forces, that the Enterprizes by them undertaken cou'd not, in human probability, be attended with any thing less than that they shou'd have fallen a *Sacrifice* to the Will of their Enemy !

But, notwithstanding their unexpected Success, with so few Forces, upon the Forts of our Enemies, we are daily alarm'd with the Continuance of the Enemies making frequent Preys of our Merchant-Men, while such as shou'd have been their Convoys have lain upon our own Coasts ! The Meaning of which is variously conjectur'd ; but all agree, that it lies in the Power of our M——r at the Helm to alter. ——— Some of our Politicians alledge, That as he can see farther than either they themselves, or those who find fault with him, into the

Secrets

Secrets and Arcana of State Affairs, it must be his own proper Business to act according to such Cautions as he judges most conducive to the National Tranquillity ; and that if they may be allow'd to judge, they imagine, he acts wisely in preserving our Safety at Home ; since if he shou'd send the Forces abroad, it wou'd give the Enemy a proper Opportunity to send their Forces hither, and at this critical Juncture be join'd with a dissatisfy'd Party here to bring in the *Jacogratzian* Prince ; and then what wou'd the Monarch, who had so long succour'd him, care what Conquests our Armies shou'd make upon his Territories, when he cou'd assure himself of a sufficient Restoration of 'em, and Retaliation of all past Favours, from the *Jacogratzian* Prince, when in Power.

But others will not be satisfy'd with these Reasonings, which, are as they pretend, only Surmises in favour of this Sole M——r, and that as he himself does not shew his Reasons for so acting, they cannot be satisfy'd from any of his Friends that these are his real Reasons for it.

For, say they, a very few Forces at Home wou'd be sufficient to withstand any foreign Invasion ; and that in such Case of Necessity, as the *Jacogratzian* Prince, did, upon his late cowardly Conduct, desert his most faithful Friends, and left them to shift for themselves, his Interest has been mightily lessen'd amongst all, and those who wou'd even now appear in his Behalf, wou'd be deterr'd from doing it on the Account of their former bad Success ; and farther, that there are now such Numbers in the Interest of his Present *Majesty* of all Parties, that upon Occasion wou'd immediately take Arms at Home to defend their Laws and Liberties from
the

the Force of any foreign Power, who wou'd offer the *Jacogratzian* Prince for their King.

But whether of these disputing Parties are in the Right, or whether either are so, I shall not undertake to determine, nor even whether a Third, that humbly imagine that this Sole M——r is all the while a heaping up to himself vast Sums of the *Panipolitarian* Gold, for withholding our Armies from securing our Merchant-Men from their seizing and making Prizes of 'em, that *he* may thereby be made a Sharer of the Booty.

And as I must leave these Secrets till Time discovers the Truth; so his most gracious present Majesty, embarrass'd on the one hand by his Subjects Importunity for a speedy Revenge on the *Panipolitarian* Monarch's Subjects Depredations upon our Merchants, and finding his M——r, in whom he had reposed all his Trusts and Affairs so slack to comply with his Subjects importunate Requests, resolv'd to disengage himself from the Incumbrances, which he had hitherto little concern'd himself with, and therefore leaves the M——r and Subjects to dispute the Point, with a set Number of Counsellors, as a Regency, during his Journey to his native Country, from whence the late King his Father brought him, and where his Father now lies at rest: But from whence his Majesty is lately return'd to the Joy of his faithful Subjects, who are under a general Expectation that he will now inspect into their Grievances himself, and trust no longer to the surprizing Management of his P——M——! But who wou'd be a Sole M——r for Riches, under such Scandals, Reproaches, Envyings, and Censures?

For

For his Majesty's Subjects now generally quarrel at all his Proceedings, notwithstanding his former unexampled Management in all Cases; and it is generally agreed amongst them, that as a new *Representative Consolidator* will soon be wanted (the old one being almost worn out; his Majesty, &c. in their last Journey in it having found some Defects from its Age;) I say, it is agreed amongst them through most Parts of the Nation to send up such Boards at the next Collection of 'em, that shall entirely disappoint this Artificer of making such an Engine as will suit his own Purpose, but that it may be made good by some other Artificer, and compose such a *Representative Consolidator* as shall suit both King and Country; and dissolve him from all future Employments in those Affairs: But that if the King will still repose his Confidence in him, he may take his future Journies to the Moon in it, if he can judge 'em safe.

And now observing the Sun to be upon the Decline, and finding my Stay there cou'd not be long continued; after returning my Gratitude to my Guide and Informer for all his Labour and Pains in conducting, and shewing me not only several Monuments of Antiquity in their World, but also giving me so large Account of their Laws, Religion, Customs, and Political Government, I desired to take my Leave. But my Philosopher told me, he cou'd not at present part with me, without making me a Partaker of a Refreshment; hereupon he takes me to a certain Tavern, near that other large, beautiful Church, I had at first observ'd, and while treating me again with some of the most delicious Fruits I ever saw, which, I suppose, were the

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best their Country, or indeed any other cou'd possibly produce ; and, while drinking two Bottles of *Caroly*, he told me, he knew now that my Time to stay there was near expir'd ; or that he had many other uncommon Curiosities to shew me of Arts and Sciences, and of several Philosophical Engines, contriv'd in their World, which were not to be found in ours ; which Engines are here lodged in this new Cathedral ; — but as your Presence will now be wanted in your own World the Moon, I desire you will, when you come thither, write these Informations you've already receiv'd in a Book, and publish it for the Information of your Countrymen ; and as you think your self agreeably entertain'd by me, so if they shall think themselves so, by the Rehearsal of these Informations, I hope to furnish you in your next Journey hither with several Curiosities relating to our Arts and Sciences, and to let you see such Philosophical and Mathematical Engines, that shew Nature in its proper Colours, without going round-about Ways for Proofs and Demonstrations : So, wishing you a kind Entertainment in your own Country, I expect to see you here again in a short Time, which I desire may be towards our Evening, or as you you call it near the last Quarter of our Earth, your Moon ; and then I shall not only have the Opportunity of presenting you with the Curiosities above related, but also can shew you the Phænomena of your own World, our Moon, which will not only be pleasing but satisfactory after the Sun's Setting with us ; which continues above our Horizon more than twenty nine Times as long as above yours when you enjoy an Equality of Days and Nights, which necessarily shews our World to be more stable, and
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less subject to the general Whimsies that accompany yours, and consequently that Arts and Sciences must here be more noble and less subjected to the Errors and Exceptions that commonly infest your own, which by its continual Rotation puts the Heads and Brains of its Inhabitants into strange Chimæras, unstable Notions, and unsettled Ways of Thinking and Acting, which we, particularly in our *Arts and Sciences*, are deliver'd from, and which upon your next Journey I shall endeavour to make you sensible of.

And now having almost finish'd our two Bottles of *Caroly*, my Philosopher bad me look thro' the Window to the Eastern *Horizon*, where I might see the *Moon*, or the World I came from, advancing as the Sun declined; and behold! I saw a vast large Body, half illuminated in the Figure of the Moon at first Quarter, which appear'd twenty six Times as big as the Moon with us, and this, my Philosopher told me, was the *World* I was come from; upon this I told him I must then take my Leave of him, and take this Opportunity to return thither. He drank to me, and filling me the last Glass, desired I wou'd not leave my Liquor behind me. I took it in my Hand, as I imagin'd, and out of Compliment, according to the Custom with us, I wish'd a good Health to all noble Heroes and Defenders of the Rights and Properties of their King and Country; and particularly that proper Succours might reach that brave and undaunted General, who had, in all human Probability, run the Risque of being sacrificed to the Will of the Enemy, before that fatal and expected Scene shall, to the *Nation's* universal Lamentation, fall upon him; upon which

which, moving the Glass towards my Mouth to drink the said Health, the Glass unfortunately slip'd from my Hand and was broke, and my Liquor lost; from which shocking Surprize I awoke and saw my self at Home, where I had laid me down at first to sleep, and found all this was a DREAM; which I humbly submit to the World's Interpretation.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

- Page 4, line 2, for *G obe*; read *Glabe*.
 p. 10, l. 1 and 2, for *Memoires* r. *Memories*.
 p. 11, l. 7, for *deffited* r. *deposited*.
 p. 13, l. 17, for *have* r. *half*.
 p. 15, l. 31, for *this* r. *his*.
 p. 26, l. 24, for *Jacogratzainism* r. *Jacogratzianism*.
 p. 43, l. 24, for *no* r. *not*.
 p. 44, l. 28, for *upon the like Occasion* r. *after the same Manner*.
 p. 55, l. 36, in *Kingdoms* dele s.
 p. 62, l. 8, for *and were* r. *and they were*.
 p. 63, l. 34 and 35, for *and it being* r. *But it was*.



